THE

Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,655—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MAY 27, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY BOMBAY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 5-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1st June,	PERSIA	8000	CHINA	—
8th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	8000
15th "	MOOLTAN	11000	MACEDONIA	10942
22nd "	CALEDONIA	8000	MACEDONIA	—
29th "	INDIA	8000	—	—
4th July.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
13th "	CALEDONIA	8000	—	—
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10000
27th "	ARABIA	8000	—	—
3rd Aug.	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
10th "	PERSIA	8000	—	—
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12431
24th "	HIMALAYA	7000	—	—
31st "	SALSETTE	6000	MANGOLIA	10000

All the above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P.M. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—
HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	2nd June 1912
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	22nd June "
*Circassia	6716	C.F.Osborne R.N.R.	6th July "
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	20th July "
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	4th Aug. "
*Elysia	6388	J. Coverley	18th Aug. "
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	9th Sept. "
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	22nd Sept. "
*Circassia	6716	C.F.Osborne R.N.R	11th Oct. "
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	23rd Oct. "
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	8th Nov. "
*Elysia	6388	J. Coverley	21st Nov. "

* Fitted with Marconi wireless telegraphy.

FARES,

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Portsaid	" 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool.	" 653	992
Bombay to Gibraltar	" 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	" 635	957
Bombay to New York	" 908	1,340
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	" 446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosporous. Two Volumes. By Gritten Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers, Tons. Sailing, Date, Time, Route via.
Dumra ... 1695 Thurs. 30th May 9 a.m.
Linga..... 2185 Friday 31st May † 6 a.m. direct.
† Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH
(Weekly).

S. S. "Dumra" 1695 tons, on Thursday, 30th May, calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Malda," 1951 tons, on Wednesday, 29th May, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Monthly.)

S. S. "Palamcotta," 3413 tons, on Tuesday 4th June, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mosambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS, AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer, on or about 1st June.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
27th May, 1912.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
Caledonien	4130	...Melber	6th June 1912.
Sydney	4118	...X	4th July 1912.
Dumbea	5685	...Sellier	1st Aug. 1912.
Australien	6305	...X	29th Aug. 1912.
Yarra	4142	...Bosati	26th Sept. 1912.

PASSAGE FARES "B" RATE.

	I class	II class	III class
To Marseilles (single)	Rs. 594	495	225
Do. (return)	Rs. 891	743	405
To London (single)	Rs. 630	528	270
Do. (return)	Rs. 990	792	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiane's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

One sailing every four weeks.

For further particulars apply to—

H. WILLIAMS,
Albert Building Hornby Road, Agent.

SOCIETA' NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID.)

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Sardegna	6,000	Mattina	15th June 1912.
Sicilia	6,000	Maganzini	15th July 1912.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Ticket from	Rs. 450 to 550	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years from	Rs. 675 to 825	Rs. 525	Rs. 247

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through Tickets to New York in connection with Naples or Genoa, 1st Class, Rs. 740. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break journey at any port on route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Polcevera	4,000	Amezaga	16th June 1912.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea and American Ports issued.

SALOON Fares to COLOMBO, Rs. 75; to PENANG, Rs. 140; to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG, Rs. 220.

Subject to alterations.

G. TIMOSCI,
Ag. Agent.

Elphinstone Circle.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co

SUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & Co. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & Co. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted. Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
86 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 365,000

HEAD OFFICE:
60, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), RANGOON, MADRAS COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE KUALA LUMPUR, KOTA BAHRU (Kelantan) PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due.

JAS. MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 900,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombasa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore,	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Jinja,
Delhi,	Newara-Eliya,	Kampala,
Cawnpore,	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividend, when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. RALPH KIDD,
BOMBAY. Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	" 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	" 17,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchwang
Shanghai	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tientsin
London	Tokyo
Lyons	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP	£400,000
RESERVE	£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16 Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

"JELLSO"

HARMLESS TO THE SKIN. {AN IDEAL SOAP FOR MOTORISTS.} CONTAINS NO INJURIOUS CHEMICALS.

FOR WASHING MOTOR-CARS AND CARRIAGES

DOES not injure enamel, varnish or paint.

Oil or dirt can be removed from motor-cars, carriages, painted doors, windows and the hands without water.

Washes perfectly without injuring the materials.

A perfect cleanser for all purposes.

Jellso contains no acids or chemicals injurious to the skin. It can be used in absolute safety even though the hands are scratched or cut.

Jellso is not a luxury for the wealthy motorist only. It is very inexpensive.

One washing with Jellso makes an old car like new. It is not at all necessary to use Jellso every time the car is washed, once a week or even less is sufficient to keep the varnish bright with very little polishing.

Water will not remove grease when it is used alone. Either the varnish is left streaky and dull or a lot of time is wasted in polishing. This time would be much more advantageously employed in overhauling the machinery, and thereby lessening the risks of breakdowns on the road.

If you are sceptical.

TRY A SMALL TIN FOR AS. 6,

And we feel sure you will become for evermore a strong supporter of "JELLSO."

Sold in tins As. 6, As. 12, Rs. 1-8, and Rs. 4.

SOLE AGENTS FOR: NAPIER MOTORS.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES

SPECIALLY PACKED FOR

MONGINI BROTHERS.

TUDOR ASSORTMENT in ½ lb. & 1 lb. boxes Re. 1 and Rs. 2 respectively.

REGAL ASSORTMENT (choicest chocolates) in ½ lb. tins Rs. 1-4 and 1 lb. tins Rs. 2-8.

The following CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES also available

KING GEORGE'S, TROPICAL, NUT, MIXED, CHOCOLATE BISCUITS, BOURNVILLE CHOCOLATE NEAPOLITANS DAIRY MILK CHOCOLATE in tablets, CHOCOLATE CROQUETTES, NUT-MILK CHOCOLATE in sticks etc., etc.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

GENERAL MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

IMPORTERS OF GRUYERE PARMESAU AND GORGONZOLA CHEESE.

Pure ITALIAN OLIVE OIL (genuine) guaranteed, ITALIAN MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES in large stock and fresh, arriving monthly. ITALIAN WALNUTS, and ALMONDS, in soft shell, and also Hozelnuts; the nuts suitable for table use.

HORS DE OVRE (First course luxury) in various brands from The High Class Houses.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SOFAS and EASY CHAIRS visit at the Stores will convince of its well shaped, designed and comfortableness.

GRIGNOLINO WINE (CLARET) a genuine product of Grape Wine in great demand. Rs. 12 per dozen bottles.

LIQUEURS, and WINES from High Class Houses of Italy and France.

FAVOURITES OF ROYALTY

ALL THINGS are now dated from the time of the great Coronation Durbar and however popular they were before that historic event there is no doubt that henceforth the proved merits and high class finish of the

DAIMLER,
FIAT, AND
WOLSELEY

Motor Cars as used by H. I. M. The King-Emperor, H. E. The Viceroy and all the principal Ruling Chiefs of India have placed these cars in the front rank far in advance of other Motors.

Full particulars of 1912 models from the SOLE AGENTS.

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.
11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. E. LORD HARDINGE.

Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils.
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand;
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150°	in	cases.
White Rose	150°	"	"
Chester	125°	"	"
Devoe's	125°	"	"
Monkey	125°	"	"

These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.

Elephant 125° in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

150° "SHELL"

"SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL.

150°

150° "SHELL"

It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.

HAVE YOU TRIED

"SHELL"?

It is the finest American Case Oil.

OTHER 150° OIL COSTS Rs. 6 PER CASE.

REFINED and PACKED 150° TEST in AMERICA.

NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.

"SHELL" COSTS Rs. 5-4 PER CASE.

DON'T allow your Butler or Grocer to decide what Brand of oil you burn

SEE THAT YOU GET

"SHELL"

THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

"SHELL" 150°

IMPORTED BY
THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LD.,
GRAHAMS BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

"SHELL" 150°

GRIMAULT & Co.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,

PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

THE VALUE OF A MAN'S LIFE.

cannot be expressed in money. Yet a trifling neglect of health may mean death. At the first sign of Fever, Ague, or Influenza, take

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE & PILLS.
Price Re. 1 each,

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS
for pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, ate, etc. Re. 1-8 ans.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER
is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs.
Ans. 4, each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT,
cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch in a day.
Ans. 4, each.

Of all the dealers or of

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J.P.,
WORLI LABORATORY, Dadar, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

BENGAL NAGPUR RAILWAY.

SUPERINTENDENT of Workshops—Kharagpur. Salary Rs. 1,200 rising to Rs. 1,400 per mensem.

Applications in India for the above post will be received by the Agent, Bengal Nagpur Railway, Bengal Nagpur Railway House, Kidderpore, Calcutta up to the 15th of June, 1912, and not up to the 1st of June, 1912, only as originally advertised.

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

WORLD'S GREATEST PLEASURE

is to enjoy the advantages of perfect health. Many young men often betake themselves to various vices, that break down the health and very soon render them fit for nothing but the sick-bed. Isn't it a sad thing?

ATANK NIGRAH PILL

is the only safe and reliable remedy for all diseases resulting from youthful indulgence. It tones up the entire nervous system.

It imparts wonderful strength and vigour by increasing and purifying the blood and preventing waste.

It is invaluable in weak digestion and constipation. In short it supplies everything that a man should have.

PRICE—Re. 1 for a box of 32 Pills.
WRITE TO-DAY :—VAIDYA SHASTRI.

MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
Jamnagar Kathiawar.
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes :—

9½ inch by 4½ inch...Rupee 1 per hundred*
9½ inch by 4½ inch...Annas 14 per „ *

If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000.

5 13-16 inch by 3⅝ inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*
If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

SALES BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS
24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO COLLECTORS OF OLD CHINESE AND JAPANESE CURIOSITIES.

AUCTION SALE of old Japan and Chinaware, Satsumaware, Cloi-sonneware, Silver and Electroplatedware, Ivory Figures, Indian Carved Furniture, Old Shahnama, etc.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 27th and TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction in the shop lately vacated by Messrs. Hinode and Co., opposite Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw and Co., on Hornby Road, Fort, by order of the concerned.

A rare collection of old bronze figures, vases, plates, old chinaware, satsumaware, old cloissonneware, ivory figures, mother-of-pearl inlaid ebonywood boxes, four fold richly carved ebonywood screen, jade, crystal andagate snuff bottles, amber and jade bead rosary, silver and electroplatedware, Indian brassware, Dresden and Parian figures, old English vases, old shahnama with illustrations, Indian carved furniture such as chiffonier, tables, sofas, chairs embroidered curtains, water color hand paintings, Indian and Persian carpets, glass show cases for jewellery, etc., etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE ON THURSDAY, 30th May, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.)

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Continental and Bombay-made Drawing-room, Dining-room and Bed Room Furniture, Cabinets, Cottage Piano by Rose, Sewing Machine, large hall clock, brief size Hammond Type-writer, etc.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 30th May, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the ground-floor of the "Arthur House," on Cooperage Road, opposite the Band Stand, Fort, very valuable Continental and Bombay-made drawing, dining and bed room furniture, such as tapestry lined cushioned suite of sofas and chairs, oakwood German bookcase with writing desk, ebonized cottage piano by Rose & Co., walnutwood large cabinet, walnutwood mirror door and marble top cupboard in three pieces, carved marble top table, mirror hat stand, walnutwood, German roll top music cabinet, fire and burglar proof American safe, stereoscope with glass slides, oval dining table, arm and armless chairs, carved mirror large sideboard, blackwood, carved book case, single and double iron beds with mattresses, marble top mirror toilet table, writing table, Davis sewing machine brief size Hammond typewriter in working order, mirror double cupboard, marble top washhand table, chest-of-drawer, rich pictures, marble figures, carpets, table ornaments, one month winding large hall clock, table and hanging lamps, rich glass, crockery and platedware, dinner and breakfast services, copper utensils, etc., etc.

The property of JOHN ZUBERBUHLER, Esq., Vice Consul for the U. S. of Brazil, proceeding Home and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

SALE ON FRIDAY, 31st May at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Household Furniture, Singer's Sewing Machine, Lady's Bicycle, etc.

On FRIDAY, the 31st May at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the ground floor of "Rahim Mansion," near the Tramway stable on Colaba Causeway, valuable teak and blackwood French and Mahogany polished household furniture, suite of drawing, sofas and chairs lined tapestry, single and double mirror door almyrah, dumbwaiter, mirror sideboard, writing table, arm and without arm chairs, rocking, easy, low and Curzon chairs, book case, hatstand, bedsteads, teapoys, Singer's foot sewing machine, lady's bicycle etc., etc. also one H. P. De Dion Motor-car with new torpedo body in first class working order lately overhauled, the property of E. ANDRE Esq. and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 27th May, 1912.

AMUSEMENTS.

"MAIDANIA."

WEDNESDAY, 29TH MAY,

KARLEKAR'S CIRCUS

GIVES A BENEFIT
TO
"MAIDANIA."

Performances 6-0 and 9-30

FREE TICKETS
FOR
All Side Shows.
TO
all patronising the Circus

SATURDAY, 1ST JUNE.

FANCY DRESS DANCE.

Rs. 50. Rs. 50. Rs. 50.

Prizes given to the best Lady's and Gentleman's Customes.

Usual Prices. Extra Bands.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.
TO-NIGHT,
"PARIS THE SYREN" and other Pictures.
THREE SHOWS NIGHTLY.

WINES, SPIRITS BEERS &C.

CROFT, MODY & CO.

THE following popular and well known BRANDS of WHISKIES can be had Wholesale from

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY,
OR RETAIL FROM
Messrs. BRANDON & Co.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS
AND
DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

O. T. B. (Old Mac Taggart Blend)
F. O. S. (Finest old Scotch)
From DONALD Mc. TAGGART & Co., Strathspey and Glasgow.
A. L. W. (Antique Liqueur)
R. O. T. (Rare Old Talisker)
From The DAILUAINE-TALISKER DISTILLERS LTD.

CRICKET
FOR THE
MILLION.
SIX ATTRACTIVE ARTICLES
BY
WILFRED RHODES
(of Yorkshire and England; a prolific scorer off Australian bowling.)
J. T. TYLDESLEY
(of Lancashire; England's greatest professional bat).
G. L. JESSOP
(whose hard hitting has revolutionised cricket methods).
P. R. LeCOUTEUR
(of Oxford University, Surrey and Gentlemen XI.'s; an Australian Rhodes' scholar).
M. C. BIRD
(Captain of Surrey; he may yet captain, England).
E. H. D. SEWELL
(Coach at Oval; a keen student of modern cricket).
WILL APPEAR IN THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE
IN MAY.

These articles are brightly written and full of the vigour of the game. They cover points that thousands of readers like to see discussed by practical cricketers with experience of first-class Cricket.

(5).—MAY 31st.
The Psychology of Cricket
by P. R. LeCOUTEUR.
(6).—JUNE 7th.
"Googlie" Bowling
by E. H. D. SEWELL.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

AMUSEMENTS.

RIVALS IN LOVE
FRIEND MURDERS FRIEND!
JUDGED BY A DOG!
The most sensational colored as to how a sagacious Dog unearths a Murder Case!

AT AMERICA-INDIA
SEMIRAMIS or a woman's honor
Hussan's Fortune an Evil Eyed Amir Stabbed to Death!
The most Exciting Drama of Oriental Inequity!
Will suit the Mahomedan Taste!

Read the following Synopsis :—

Hussan, a poor labourer, while digging the ground discovers treasure. His delight knows no bounds at this unexpected change of fortune.

He goes to the market place and purchases a beautiful slave named Semiramis and makes her his wife. They pass their time in happiness and peace, and on a religious day they go to the Masjid to offer prayer. The Amir of the place who is notorious for his sensual habits has also come there. He is greatly enchanted by the beauty of the Semiramis and after retiring to his palace writes out a note to Hussan, inviting him cordially to his court with his wife. Delighted by this high honour from the Amir, and little suspecting the treachery, the beloved couple go to the palace where they are warmly received by the Amir, who specially pays his best addresses to the bewitching Semiramis, and presents her with a pearl necklace. The husband is painfully surprised at this kind of impudance, but he dares not speak anything until the climax is reached. The Amir kissing her forehead—when Hussan blood boiling in him rushes to assault Amir, but he is hurled back by the Durberis and is ordered by the Amir to be thrown into the dungeon, and Semiramis taken to the harem, where the Amir commands her to submit to his will. An idea strikes her and she immediately puts it into execution. She makes and appearance of loving the Amir, and says "If you release Hussan, I am yours." The Amir is delighted and writes out a release warrant. The moment he has done so, Semiramis stabs him mortally and takes away that written order from his hand and shows the same to the officer in charge, and Hussan is at once liberated to his greatest surprise and delight. Afterwards they both not considering it safe to live in that place fly from it.

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Telephone No. 1271.

ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE
whether he is satisfied with his
VULCAN MOTOR CAR
and he will answer: Yes. It is the sweetest running car I have ever had the pleasure of driving and costs so little to maintain.
TRIAL RUNS ON LATEST MODELS.

By arrangements with the
SOLE AGENTS.
THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.,
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BOMBAY.
SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. LORD HARDINGE,
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BANKS.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up)..... Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)..... Rs. 28,50,000

HEAD OFFICE : SIMLA.

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INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

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Capital Paid up	Gold	$ 3,250,000,00
Reserve Fund	„	„ 3,250,000,00
Undivided Profits	„	„ 423,677,78

LONDON OFFICE: 36, Bishopsgate, E.C.—

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Calcutta,	Shanghai,	Mexico.
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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.... £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.
38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

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Saturdays 10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.
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Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKS.

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AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Rs. 20,00,000.

THE HON'BLE SIR PHIROZSHA M. MEHTA, K.C.I.E., CHAIRMAN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—3 per cent. per annum allowed from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSIT :—12 months deposits are received at 4½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods on application.

Loans granted on approved Securities.

Purchase and Sale of Securities effected at ⅛ per cent. commission.

AUDITORS :—Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants.

HEAD OFFICE :
Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
S. N. POCHKHANAWALLA, C.A.I.B. (London), Manager.

[illegible] BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 16,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund	$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

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BOMBAY	KUALA LUMPUR	SHANGHAI
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CANTON	LYONS	SYDNEY
COLOMBO	MALACCA	SINGAPORE
FOOCHOW	MANILA	TOKYO
HAMBURG	NAGASAKI	TAIPEH
HANKOW	NEW YORK	TIENTSIN
HARBIN	PEKING	TSINGTAU
HONGKONG	PENANG	YOKOHAMA

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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CALCUTTA OFFICE :
103, Clive Street, Calcutta.

BOMBAY OFFICE :
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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
CALLED UP £400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £600,000

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BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

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W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES. (Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, Annas 8, Minimum charge Re. 1.

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A STRONG feature of our AUSTIN Motor-Car is that it is perfectly simple and simply perfect. Easy to start and unapproachable in style comfort, power and plenty of speed. Call to-day or write to the Sole Agents:—THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay

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OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices :—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

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THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

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They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
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Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c., when mercurial treatment fails.
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Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force.
Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try Dr. Le Clerc's Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
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CURES TO STAY CURED
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NEW TEAS, NEW TEAS,

TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.
THE
MAY BLOSSOM
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Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

APPLY EARLY TO
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FURNITURE WANTED.

A EUROPEAN COUPLE desire to buy FURNITURE for the flat they have already taken.

Will bid for part or lot of Furniture of Family going away from Bombay. Plate can be included. Inclose Inventory and price, 1740 "Bombay Gazette."

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SALES BY AUCTION.

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No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 27th instant at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as suite of sofas and easy chairs, cupboards, almyrahs, iron cots, dressing, washhand and writing tables, iron safes, phonographs, marble top chiffoniers, cabinet.

1 ebonized semigrand piano by Hagspiel and Co. in good order.

1 Winkelmann upright grand piano, in perfect order, used for 3 months only, owner leaving for England, original price Rs. 800.

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1 ebonized cottage piano by Maroks & Co.

39 dozen Healds 15-40 yarn suitable for Mill furnishers.

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Re Latham and Co., Insolvents.—
1 case containing hardware.

Re Beram Bomas Aga, Insolvent.—
Large sliding glass door cupboards, office table, bentwood chairs, electric wire, electric loose materials, incomplete electric fans, bulbs, shades, etc.

At 3 p.m., (S.T.)

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.

1 second hand English rubber-tyred victoria with brake and country bred gelding.

1 rubber-tyred office shigram.

1 double seated brougham.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 27th May, 1912.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

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On TUESDAY, the 11th and WEDNESDAY, the 12th June, 1912, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) each day Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Cooper House" Caffe Parade and Colaba, (on the sea side) very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture by Maple, Robert and Benjamin, &c. rich glass and crockeryware, made to order large sliding dining table for 25 persons, arm and without arm chairs, mirror back large side boards with drawers and cupboards, dinner wagons, artistic made screens, marble top tables, drawing-room, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, rich Persian and Brussel's carpets, eletric table fans, table, hall, and wall lamps, 4 lights wall candelebras, rich cabinets and ornaments, majolica flower pots, mirror back large jardineers, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, mirror door cloth and gown almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing chest-of-drawers, large English Mahogany wardrobes, dressing, chival, with side drawers, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, cane furniture, bentwood chairs, headed door screens and purdahs, copper and aluminium utensils, ice box, rich garden flower pots and tubs, &c., &c., the property of the late Mr. R. Branson, Bar.-at-Law.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 27th May, 1912.

CEMENT
PHAETON BRAND.
GUARANTEED BEST
English quality.
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.
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By Appointment to H. H. The Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda.

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OCULISTS & OPTICIANS,
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IMMEDIATE ANNUITIES with
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Under the old scheme, the Capital was lost at Death, whenever it occurred.

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Under the old scheme, the Annuitant had no control over his Capital once paid down.

For full particulars apply to—
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Chief Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon,
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HAVE YOU A POLICY OF THIS DESCRIPTION?
IF NOT IT WOULD BE ADVISABLE TO WRITE TO
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.
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NORWICH and LONDON
ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.
PLEASE REFER TO ADVERT. IN THE INSURANCE COLUMN.

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LARGE CIRCULATION throughout INDIA, BURMA and CEYLON.
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A waranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

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For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

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For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for any length of time special contracts are made.

AMUSEMENT COLUMN.

For insertions in the amusement Column ... ... Rs. 1½ Per Inch.

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B. O. C.

—B. O. C. KEROSINES—

Waterlily 150°F.—Firefly 125°F.—Chukker 125°F.—Victoria 125°F.

LUBRICANTS. Fuel & Cylinder Oils. WAX. CANDLES.

B. O. C.

PETROL. MOTOR OILS A & B. Motor Grease.

BURMAH OIL Co., Ld.

Agents: SHAW WALLACE & CO.,
CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.

Messrs. BULLOCH BROTHERS & Co., Ld., CHITTAGONG.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, MAY 24.] [BOMBAY, MAY 25.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
1-2 per cent. Consols ...	77 9-16		1-16
do. Rentes ...	94	un chgd	
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	92 1-4	un chgd	
1-2 do. Gov. Securities...	64 5-8	un chgd	
Bar Silver in London Spot ...	28		1-16
do. 2 months' hence...	28 1-8		1-8
Bar Silver in New York ...	60 3-4		1-4
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·24 1-2	un chgd	
do. do. at Berlin...	20·45 1-2		1-2
do. do. New York...	4·87 1-4	un chgd	
Discount Bank of England Rate...	3	since	
	9th May		
do. Short London Bills 3 months' sight...	3	1-16	
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	3 3-8	un chgd	
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 1-2	un chgd	
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 5-8	un chgd	
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	2 3-4	1-8	
do. 7 day Market Loans...	2 2-4	un chgd	

Bar Gold per oz. ... 77·9 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 7-8 unchgd.
Closing Tone of Silver—Dull.
Amount paid into the Bank of England about £150,000.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay ....£ 20,000
Bar Gold to Bombay £130,000
Silver to Calcutta ....£ 30,000
Silver to Shanghai £173,500
Silver to Colombo ....£ 13,000

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—
Spot ... Easier. Fair demand.
Futures ... Steady.
Manchester ... Moderately active.
Total Sales ... 8,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export... 1,000 „
Imports ... 1,000 „
Mid-Americans ... 6·36 —06
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 9 5-8unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

May-June	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6·21	6·21	6·24	6·24	6·21
+02	+01	+02	+02	+02
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	
6·18	6·17	6·17	6·17	
+01	+01	+02	+02	

New York official noon call July 11·19; Oct. 11·35.
New Orleans 10 a.m. July 11·70; Oct. 11·47.

NEW YORK— Bales.
Days Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 6,000
„ Receipts at „ last year ... 7,300
„ Exports to Great Britain ... .
„ Exports to Continent ... 5,000
„ Spot Cotton ... 11·60 +10

Futures—Month of July 11·21+11 } Advanced on Southern buying of futures in the local market and on limited offerings.
Futures—Month of Oct 11·37+11

NEW ORLEANS—
Spot Cotton ... 11 11-16 unchgd
Futures—Month of July ... 11·72+08
Do. do. Oct ... 11·48+08
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Quiet.

		Bales.
From 8th to 12th April.	Receipts at U. S. Ports	47,000
Do.	exports to Great Britain	23,000
Do.	do. to France & Continent...	35,000
Do.	do. to Japan............	5,000
Stock of cotton at U. S. Ports		498,000
Do. do. at Interior Ports		229,000
Stock of Cotton in London.............		5,840

ADDITIONAL QUOTATION.

Fair Red Coconada C. I. F. London ... d 4 3-4
Coconada Ginned C I F London ... d 4 27-32
G. M. Westerns C I F London ... d 5 5-32

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... ... Nominal
Do. Months—
Do. Name of Ports—
Wheat White Karachi ... 38 —1-8
Do. Months— ... May-June
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.
Wheat Red Karachi ... ... 37 1-2 —1-8
Do Months—May-June—London—Nominal.
Tone—Quiet.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-61lbs. ... ... 37 1-2 unchgd
Do. Month—May—Nominal—Dull.
Barletta Russo 61lbs ... ... 36—3-8
Do. Month—June July—Sellers—Dull.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

Victorian ... ... 39 1-2—1-8
Do Month ... May—Nominal.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship. ...55 1-4 —1-4
Do. Months— ... June-July
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Nearest—Value
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship ... Nominal
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports.— ......
Brown Cawnpore ... 50 1-2—1-4
Do. Months—May-June
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.

LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 70 + 1-4
Do. Months—June-July.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Value.
Tone—Firmer.
Linseed Calcutta... ... 67 6+1s
Do. Months—May-June
Do Name of Port—London—Sellers—Quiet.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ...61+1-8
Do. Months—May-June
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Done.

BOMBAY COTTONSEED.—
£7-7-0—unchgd—June-July—Hull—Sellers—Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). ... ... 14 1-4 unchgd

RUBBER—
Para Rubber ... ... 4 7 1-4—1-4d
May-June—Value—Quiet

METALS—
Copper Braziers ... £ 84 1-2 unchgd
Yellow Metal ... d 7 1-4 unchgd
Standard Copper G M B ... 74 1-16+3-16
English best selected Copper: £ 78 1-4.

Tin Plates I. C. Coke 14 by 20 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs c. i. f. Liverpool ....
Bar Iron, Belgian No. 2 ordinary sizes F. O. B. Antwerp........................ 5 17 6
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 per cent. F. O. B. Liverpool 12 2 6
Basic steel Bars Belgian C. I. F. India... 6 11 3

FREIGHT—
Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canals... 12s 6d

SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ... 16 4 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months of Shipment...July-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Steady—Very little doing.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... ... Neglected
Do Months of Shipments ... .
German Beet-root 88 p.c. ... 12 5 1-4+1-4d
Months of Shipments ...August—Sellers.
Tone—Opened steady. Closed quiet.
E A B & Similar Crystal C & F India ... ... 17 5 1-4 unchgd
Months of Shipments ...June-Aug—Sellers.
Tone—Steady but not active.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... .
Month of Shipments ... Nominal
Tone—Dull.
Java Sugar—Unchanged. Steady, moderate business.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING.] [25TH MAY, 1912

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
209 Bars Silver.	4,50,000	London	Yokohama Bank
257 Bars Silver.	5,25,000	do	Mercantile Bank
301 Bars Silver.	6,00,000	do	Indian Specie Bank
1 Box Bulns ...	76,800	do	Comptoir National

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 23rd May, 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G I P Railway	14	15,891
B B and C I Railway ...	21	24,161

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—
The market opened firm at 1s. 4 1-32d. T. T. and Demand and 1s. 4 7-32d. for 3 months' sight Credits. Being mail day there has been little fresh business offering. Far Eastern rates are slightly easier.

We quote:—
T. T. on London ...1s. 4 1-32d.
Demand Drafts ...1s. 4 1-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight ...1s. 4 7-32d.
Do. do forward ...1s. 4 1-4d. Aug.
Do. do France ...170 1-2
Do. do Marks ...138 1-2 to 3-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight ...147 1-2
Shanghai „ ...202 1-4
Japan „ ...150 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER:—
The market opened steady at 96 7-8 for Cash and 96 13-16 for the Settlement and closes unchanged for both positions. A small business has been done.

We quote:—
Cash ... Rs. 96 14 0
1st Settlement ... „ 96 13 0
2nd Settlement ... „ 96 11 0

BULLION:—
Yesterday Bar Silver in London closed 1-16 lower for ready at 28 and 1-8 lower for delivery in two months at 28 1-8. New York was 1-4 down at 60 3-4. The local market is quiet but steady and prices are unchanged. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote:—
English Bar Gold ... ... Rs. 23 15 0
Australian „ ... ... „ 23 15 0
Sovereigns „ ... ... „ 15 0 0
Silver (ex duty)
Ready ... ... „ 70 15 0
1st Settlement ... ... „ 71 2 0
2nd Settlement ... ... „ 71 8 0
Silver (cum duty)
Ready ... ... „ 80 5 0
1st Settlement ... ... „ 80 8 0
2nd Settlement ... ... „ 80 14 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—
A carefully compiled estimate has been made of the unsold stock of cotton at Colaba, and, as the information has been gathered from the most reliable sources, the figures given, viz. 381,000 bales, may be taken as approximately correct. This stock is composed of following descriptions.

	Bales.
Berar	...132,000
Khandeish, Khandwa, &c ...	... 7?,000
Scinde and Bengals ...	... 58,?00
Broach	... 45,000
Barsi, Nagar, &c ...	... 29,000
Indore Ujjain, &c ...	... 11,000
Westerns... ...	... 10,000
Sawginned Dharwar ...	... 9,000
Coomptas ...	... 9,000
Dholleras ...	... 2,000
Total ...	...381,000

The mills may be taken to hold sufficient stocks for ten weeks, say, at the present rate of consumption, 210,003 bales, while the stock in the hands of exporters is estimated at about 75,000 bales. The total stock in all hands is therefore approximately 666,000 bales, against our yesterday's estimate of 686,000 bales; the difference of 20,000 bales being an underestimate in our mill consumption which we shall rectify next week.

The American markets report a small to moderate advance and Liverpool was steadier before closing for Whitsuntide. Locally the market for New Crop opened steady with good Broach quoted Rs. 301-2.

The May settlement was completed to-day, but has attracted no attention. A small business is reported in the bazaar in New Crops and closing prices are easier as under. Ready cotton continues quiet with little enquiry.

QUOTATIONS:—

NEW CROP.

Good M. G. Broach ...	... Rs. 300	Mar. 1913
F. G. H. G. Bengals	„ 248	Jan. „
Fine M. G. Khamgaon-Akola	„ 280	„ „

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—
The market continues quiet but steady.
We quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 11 11 0 B.T.
May ... „ 12 5 6 B.T.
September ... „ 12 8 6 B.T.

RAPESEED:—
The market is steady.
We Quote:—
Brown Delhi May ... Rs. 8 13 0 B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore May ... „ 9 10 0 „

GINGELLYSEED:—
Tone—Firm.
We quote:—
Bold White 85 p.c. ... Rs. 60 0 0 Nominal
Mughi ... „ 57 8 0 „
Yellow Hingunghat ... „ 61 0 0 „

POPPYSEED:—
Tone—Steady. We quote:—
Ready ... ... Rs 12 4 0 B. T.
May ... ... „ 12 13 3 B. T.

CASTORSEED:—
Tone—Steady. We quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 37 8 0 B.T.

COTTONSEED:—
Tone—Steady. We quote:—
Ready. ... ... Rs. 23 0 0

GROUNDNUTS:—
Tone—Steady. We quote:—
Bold... ... ... Rs. 49 0 0
Small ... ... „ 47 0 0

WHEAT:—
The market is steadier.
We quote:—
White Pissi ready 85 p.c. Rs. 5 7 9 B. T.
„ Delhi May. ... „ 5 7 3 „
„ „ September... „ 5 10 3 „

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,797 1-2
Bank of India	65
Eastern Bank	81
Indian Specie	64

MILLS.

David	431 1-4
Fazulbhai Mills	412 1-2
Kohinoor	765
Maneckji Petit	2,610
Standard	1,332 1-2
Sun Mill	117·1-2

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	155 1-2
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference	180
Bombay S. N. Co. Ordy	280
Colaba Land and Mill	1,442 1-2
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate	23
Tata Iron and Steel Co Ld Ordy...	86
Tata Hydro E P S Co., Ord. ...	685

RAILWAYS.

Central Provinces Ry	66
Tapti Valley	525

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., yesterday:—

Cotton	6,172	bales.
Wheat	28,524	cwts.
Linseed	19,318	„
Rapeseed	5,975	„
Gingellyseed	1,506	„
Poppyseed	2,133	„
Groundnuts..	665	„
Castorseed	5,984	„
Rice	3,383	„
Myrabollans.	2,965	„
Cottonseed	1,934	„
Mowraseed...	Nil	
Gram	10,318	„
Joowar	2,516	„
Maize	Nil	

SIND LIGHT RAILWAYS, LD.

The approximate earnings for the week ending 11th May 1912 were Rs. 4,880 making the total earnings for the period 1st January 1912 to 11th May 1912 Rs. 65,260.

LONDON MARKET

LONDON, MAY 25.] [BOMBAY, MAY 26.

FINANCIAL.

Bar Silver in London... ... 28 1-8 + 1-8
do. 2 months' hence ... 28 5-16+3-16
do. in New York ... 61 1-8 +3-8
Closing Tone of Silver—Firm. Quiet.
Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £150,000.
Holidays in London until Tuesday.
Holidays in Liverpool until Tuesday.

COTTON.

NEW YORK— Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 3,000
Day's Receipts at U. S. last year ... .
Exports to Great Britain ... 15,000
Exports to Continent ... 10,000
Spot Cotton— 11·60 unchgd
Futures—Month of July. 11·18—03 } Declined owing to favourable weather reports and advanced later on bull support and shorts covering.
Futures—Month of Oct. 11·34—03

NEW ORLEANS—
Spot cotton ... 11 11-16 unchgd.
Futures month of July ... 11·70 — 02
Futures month of Oct. ... 11·45 — 03
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Dull.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

		Bales.
Total in Sight	...	14,990,000
Egyptian Visible Supply ...	...	226,000
East Indian do ...	...	158,000
American do ...	...	3,047,000
Other do ...	...	83,000

WHEAT.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe—62lbs ... 37 Nominal.
Do. Months—May—Dull.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

Victorian 39 1-2
May—Sellers.
Other Wheat unchanged. Tone—Dull.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85 p.c. ex-ship ... 55 1-2
Do. Months— ... June-July.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Nearest Value.
Yellow Guzerat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship ... ... Nominal.
Brown Cawnpore ... 50 1-2
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone—Dull.

LINSEED—
Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 70
Do. Months—June-July.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.
Linseed afloat 200,000
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 61
Do. Months—May-June—Value.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.

COTTONSEED—
Bombay Cottonseed Market ... £ 7-6-6
June-July—Hull—Sellers—Quiet

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality)... ... ... 14 1-4

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR P. R. CADELL, V. D.
Bombay, 27th May.

235. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for class-firing as follows:—

Tuesday, 28th instant.—"D" Coy.
Wednesday 29th instant "D" Coy.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-20 a.m.

Members are expected to proceed to the train notified.

236. Enrolments—The undernamed having been re-enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "C" Coy:—
No. 4808 Vol. T. M. Nicholson.
No. 4128 Vol. F. T. Johnson.

C. N. MOBERLY, Captain,
Actg. Adjt., B. V. R.

ARE you a Martyr to malaria? Then persevere in taking a dose of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, every morning. It neutralizes the poison in the blood and effects a permanent cure. It tones the heart and the system. Take no substitute, but insist on having Squibb's of all Chemists.—MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

CRAWFORD MARKET.

Daily List of Current Prices.

MUTTON 1st SORT.
Saddle As. 4 1-2 per lb.
Leg As. 3½ per lb.
Shoulder As. 3 1-2 per lb.
Liver As. 3 each.
Kidney As. 10 per doz.
Tongue (large) As. 12 per doz.

MUTTON 2nd SORT.
Saddle As. 3 1-2 per lb.
Leg As. 3 per lb.
Shoulder As. 3 per lb.
Liver As. 3 each.
Kidney As. 8 per doz.
Tongue (small) As. 10 per doz.

VEAL.
Hind Quarter As. 4 per lb.
Fore Quarter As. 3 per lb.

BEEF.
Beefsteak (underpart) from As. 3 to As. 4 per lb.
Soup Meat As. 1 1-2 per lb.
Brisket from As. 2 to As. 3 per lb.
Round As. 2 per lb.
Hump from As. 10 to Rs. 1 1-8 each.
Sirloin from As. 2½ to As. 4 per lb.
Tongue from As. 3 to As. 4 each.
Oxtail from As. 2 to As. 4 each.
Liver As. 1¼ per lb.
Kidney from As. 1 to As. 2 each.

FISH.
Pomfret from As. 10 to Rs. 1 1-2 per pair.
Pomfret (black) nil.
Gholl from Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 each.
Surmaye (large) nil.
Surmaye (small) nil.
Salmon (large) nil.
Salmon (small) from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 each.
Prawns (small) nil.
Oysters from As. 4 to As. 6 per doz.
Mullet (large) nil.
Mullet (small) from Re. 1 to Rs. 4 per doz.
Lobsters nil.
Crabs nil.

POULTRY AND GAME.
Fowls (large) from As. 12 to As. 14 each.
Chickens from As. 5 to As. 6 each.
Duck (large) Rs. 1 1-4 each.
Duck (small) from As. 14 to Re. 1 each.
Turkey (Cock) from Rs. 6 to Rs. 8 each.
Turkey (Hen) from Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 each.
Pigeons from As. 8 to As. 9 per pair.
Rabbits from As. 12 to Re. 1 each.

FRUITS.
Oranges from As. 12 to Rs. 3 per doz.
Plantains (Red) from As. 4 to As. 8 per doz.
Plantains (Yellow) from As. 4 to As. 6 per doz.
Plantains (Table) from As. 2 to As. 3 per doz.
Plantains (Green) from As. 1¼ to As. 2 per doz.
Australian Apples from As. 12 to Rs. 3 per doz.
Australian Grapes nil.
Grapes of Nasik nil.
Grapes of Malta nil.
Mangoes (Common) from As. 12 to Rs. 1 1-2 per doz.
do. (Salem) from Re. 1 to Rs. 2 1-2 per doz.
do. (Affoos) from Rs. 1 1-2 to Rs. 5 per doz.
do. (Payree) from Re. 1 to Rs. 3 per doz.

VEGETABLES.
Cauliflower from As. 5 to As. to 8 each.
Green Peas from As. 2 1-2 to As. 3 per seer.
Cabbages from As. 3 to As. 6 each.
Tomatoes from As. 1 1-2 to As. 2 per seer.
Turnips (middle) from As. 1 to As. 1 1-2 each.
Bringal As. 1 per seer.
Cucumber As. 1 per seer.
Potatoes from pies 9 to As. 1 per seer.
Lettuces from pies 9 to As. 1 each.
French Beans from As. 1¼ to As. 2 per seer.
Beetroot from As. 1 1-2 to As. 2 each.
Knolkhol from pies 9 to As. 2 each.
Onions pies 4 per seer.
Carrots As. 1 per seer.
Sweet Potatoes pies 9 per seer.
Double Beans As. 2 1-2 per seer.
Pumpkins (White) from As. 4 to As. 7 each.
Pumpkins (Red) pies 9 per seer
Celery from As. 1 1-2 to As. 2 each
Yames (White) pies 9 per seer
Yames (Red) pies 9 per seer.

DAILY EXPORTS—MAY 25.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia s—321 bales cotton P S Master and Co; 20 bales cotton, Glazebrook and Co; 132 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co; 60 bales wool, K Khairaj; 18 bales wool, Bombay Coy.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Massilia s—2 bales twist, K Nixon and Co.

FOR BOSTON.

Massilia s—3 bales skin, H M Halim.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—79 cwts dry ginger, A Salmon and Co; 35 cwts chutney, F Nowroji; 140 cwts chutney, D D Framji; 13 bales hides, P E Boyce and Sons; 36 cwts aloes; 10 cwts mother-of-pearl skins, A H Mawji and Co; 228 cwts chutney, Maneckji Poonjiaji and Sons; 6 bales carpets, F Shaw and Co.

FOR HULL.

Lacomia s—2,002 cwts oil cakes, T Morrison and Co; 12,000 cwts cottonseed, 7,000 cwts castorseed, Volkart Bros; 993 cwts castorseed G Bhimji.

Ariosto s—5,330 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR MIDDLESBRO.

Ariosto s—1,250 tons manganese ore, R A Willis.

FOR ANTWERP.

Kt. of the Thistle s—1,015 cwts myrabollams, S Cooverji and Co; 1,000 cwts castorseed, S Nagindas.

Candidate s— 110 bales cotton, Bombay Coy; 40 bales cotton waste J B C Panthaki and Co; 6,200 cwts linseed, 286 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 150 bales cottonfly, 45 bales savri cotton W Wolf and Sons; 25 bales hemp, E Oomersey; 10,000 cwts linseed Volkart Bros; 22 cases Stones J M Salehmahomed.

Rysbergen s—1,745 cwts barley, K Devchand and Co.

Clan Cameron s—165 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 110 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

Chupra s—6,000 cwts linseed, 2,000 cwts castorseed, L Dreyfus and Co: 6,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Serbistan s—440 bales cotton, Bombay Co; 600 cwts horns, E Mahomed.

Manipur s—220 bales cotton, Prier de Soane and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Manipur s—3,942 cwts barley, 200 cwts ajwanseed, Volkart Bros; 110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

Roath s—110 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co: 68 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 300 cwts cattle horns, E Mahomed; 1,978 cwts gram, Volkart Bros.

Ostmark s—99 cwts gum, J Nurbheram and Co; 167 cwts olibanum, P Jethabhoy.

FOR BREMEN.

Roath s—1 bale cotton, Ralli Bros; 1,719 cwts barley, B S Lloyd and Co.

Ostmark s—2,072 cwts barley, Volkart Bros.

FOR NAPLES.

Istrar s—27,500 cwts wheat, K Devchand and Co.

Maltby s—9,480 cwts wheat, Volkart Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Istrar s—100 bales cotton, Walter Pavri and Co; 25 cwts mustardseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Cleopatra s—862 cwts myrabollams, P Jethabhoy; 50 cwts olibanum, Bombay Commercial Agency; 187 cwts olibanum, J Dossa.

FOR NEW YORK.

Persia s—2 bales carpet, F Shaw and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Cleopatra s—150 cwts olibanum, J Dossa.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Cleopatra s—225 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co.

Assaye s—1,020 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 500 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Tosa Maru s—1,450 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co.

Assaye s—250 bales twist, S P Wadia; 1,000 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Tosa Maru s—390 cwts gums, A H Mowji.

Havildar s—60 bales cotton, M Jethabhoy and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Tosa Maru s—345 cwts gum, A H Mowji and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Havildar s—1 bale cotton, M B Kaisha.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Tosa Maru s— 200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

DEATHS.

MORRELL—May 7, at Belvedere Kent, Commander George Truman Morrell, son of the late Capt Arthur Morrell, R N, aged 82.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. Three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p.m.

Maxim: "By ever taking out, and never putting in, one soon reaches the bottom."—SPANISH PROVERB.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur) ...	13-20	21-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	7-15	13-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-15	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class).	6-45	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-15	14-30

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	8-55	21-30
Guzerat Mail	8-25	21-50
Third Class Express	6-45	19-52

FATAL MOTOR ACCIDENT.

Taxi Runs over Sleeping Boy.

Mr. G. F. Chalk, Coroner of Bombay, held an inquest on Saturday touching the death of Enoos Toku (12), a Native Christian, who was run over by a motor-car on Saturday morning and died at the hospital later.

The deceased and several other persons were sleeping in the road on account of the hot weather at the junction of Janjikar and Shaikh Memon streets. A motor taxi-cab (No. 1422), driven by one Ramnarayan Bhavani, was engaged by a Hindoo, Mahraj Ghirdharlalji, to go to Bhuleshwar from a theatre in the Fort, about 1 o'clock in the morning. While coming to this spot, the chauffeur finding a hack victoria in front of him tried to pass it and in doing so ran over the deceased persons sleeping on the street. Besides the deceased and four other persons, John Fernandez (13), Nicholas Kaitan (14), Patrik Rodrigues (14), and Mohan Hansraj (35) were also run over. They were all removed to the hospital, where Enoos died.

It is alleged that after the accident the chauffeur dropped his fare at a distance of a few yards, and attempted to drive away, but a police sepoy (635C), who happened to be there, though off duty, stood in front of the motor and stopped him.

The enquiry stands adjourned.

ALLEGED MURDER OF A RAJPUT

THE dead body of Shivla, an Ahmedabadi Rajput, was admitted into the Morgue last evening, as the man died on the way whilst being removed to the hospital in consequence of a large wound in the abdomen, causing the intestines to protrude. It appears that the deceased had some dispute with Hiria Govind, also an Ahmedabadi Rajput, who was working with him as a labourer in the Docks. The deceased being the bigger man of the two got the better of it in the fight that ensued and punished Hiria severely. Last evening, while the deceased was talking to some friends, standing in Frere Road near the docks, Hiria, it is alleged, came up from behind with a big knife and suddenly thrust it into Shivla's abdomen. An alarm was raised, Hiria was arrested and the injured man was picked up. On his way to the hospital he died.

LATE SIR E. SASSOON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to your report in your today's issue about the late Sir Edward Sassoon, Bart., we beg to inform you that he was not the head of our firm but of Messrs. David Sassoon and Co., Ld., and he had no connection with the Eastern Bank and the Tricumdas Mill. Kindly correct these statements and oblige,—Yours, etc.,

E. D. SASSOON & Co.

Bombay May, 25.

DEPARTURES.

Per s.s. "City of Glasgow," May 27.

The Ellerman Line s.s. "City of Glasgow," Commander H. Findlay, is due to arrive from Karachi during the forenoon to-day, She will sail during the afternoon with the following passengers. Medical inspection of passengers will take place at Carnac Bunder at 12-30 noon sharp. Native servants and their kit will be disinfected at the new disinfecting station opposite Prince's Dock 8 a.m. sharp.

BOMBAY TO PORT SAID.

Mr. A. F. Dixon.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Mr. Berman.	Mr. and Mrs. R. N. Tagore.
Mr. W. R. Jacob.	Mrs. White Carr.
Mr. Tagore, (Senior)	

KARACHI TO MARSEILLES.

Mr. E. Dinshaw.	Mrs. Garlick.

BOMBAY TO LONDON VIA MARSEILLES.

Capt. J. T. Blewitt	Mrs. E. Macdonald,
Miss. Kesting.	Mr. L. Newton.
Mr. E. Leahy,	Mr. F. J. Page.
Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Leafe, and infant.	Mr. C. J. Tisdall.
Mrs. Lowndes.	Lt.-Col. and Mrs. P. W. Wodehouse.

KARACHI TO LONDON VIA MARSEILLES.

Mr. A. M. Campbell.	Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Watt.
Lt. R. E. Clarke.	Major and Mrs. F. C. Webb-ware.
Mr. G. Mc. C. Harrison.	
Mrs. Harrison.	

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Sister, Aloysia.	Mrs. Hamilton.
Mrs. and Boardman infant.	Miss Holmested.
Mr. M. C. Cartland.	Mrs. F. Irwin.
Mrs. and Cavanagh infant.	Mr. A. C. Laurie.
Sister, Mary Cleaver.	Sister Mary Leontine.
Mrs. Dalyell.	Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Mott.
Mrs. E. Da Costa.	Mr. and Mrs. D. Polson.
Miss Murriel, Downes.	Mr. G. Polson.
Mr. and Mrs. Farnie.	Miss Polson.
Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Flanagan.	Col. S. Robinson.
Two Misses Flanagan.	Mr. Rowbottom.
Master Flanagan.	Miss B. Smith.
Mr. E. N. Hamilton.	Capt. and Mrs A. Stewart child and infant.
	Mr. Geo. J. Wilson.

KARACHI TO LIVERPOOL.

Mrs. H. L. S. Brett.	Miss C. H. Ramsden.
Miss Gray.	Mr. A. A. Richardson.
Lt. N. N. Harford.	

KARACHI TO SUEZ.

Capt. Sladen.

THE BOMBAY CHAMBER.

Matters Disposed of by the Committee in April.

IN April, the Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce disposed of the following, "inter alia," business.

Read letter dated 6th February, 1912 from the Government of Bombay, forwarding for opinion a letter from the Government of India on the subject of legislation with a view to preventing the improper use of the Royal Arms and Prince of Wales' Feathers in India. It had been recommended by the Royal Warrant Holders' Association that legislation in India should be adopted on the lines of Section 68 of the English Trade Marks Act of 1905. The Government of India were disposed to think that if legislation is undertaken in India, it might take the form of an enactment somewhat similar to the Section mentioned above combined with a penal clause on the lines of Section 20 of the English Merchandise Marks Act, 1887, to prevent the dishonest and fraudulent use of the Royal Arms by vendors and others.

Read also letter from Chamber's solicitors in this connection.

It was resolved that Government to be informed that whilst the Committee appreciate the idea underlying the proposed legislation, they submit that, as conditions in England differ materially from those obtaining in India, established traders in this country should not be placed at a disadvantage as regards their trade marks, by a legislative enactment on the subject. If, however, genuine trade marks can be excluded the use of the Royal designs in other ways might be prohibited.

SHIP SURGEONS.

Read letter dated 9th March, 1912, from the Government of Bombay, stating that a complaint had been made that ships carrying pilgrims from Bombay to Basrah have on board medical practitioners who do not fulfil the qualifications enjoined by Rule 80 (3) of the revised rules under the Pilgrim Ships Act (XIV of 1895). It appeared to his Excellency the Governor in Council that every foreign-going Indian steam ship should legally be required to carry on board a duly qualified doctor, as is the case with foreign vessels from the United Kingdom. A solution of the present question, it was suggested, might be found in the addition to the Indian Merchant Shipping Act (I of 1859) of a provision analogous to Section 209 of the English Merchant Shipping Act of 1894 (57 and 58 Victoria) requiring the presence of a qualified medical practitioner on every foreign-going vessel having one hundred or more persons on board. The views of the Chamber were desired on the question.

It was resolved that Government to be informed that the Committee agree that if legislation is desired, it should take the form of an addition to the Indian Merchant Shipping Act (I of 1859) of a provision analogous to Section 209 of the English Act.

They feel however, that the qualifications of those appointed should not necessarily be as detailed in Rule 80 (3) of the Pilgrim Ships Act, holding that such an official might be selected from the ranks of those qualified medical men holding diplomas, entitling them to be registered under the new Registration Act.

They also wish to draw attention to the fact that coasting steamers carrying passengers to foreign ports as Marmagao, Panjim, etc., should be excluded from the effects of any such legislation.

COAL TRADE.

Read letter dated 23rd March, 1912, from the Bombay Port Trust in reply to the Chamber's request to be furnished with details of any scheme the Trustees may have in view for improving the present state of affairs in regard to the methods of landing coal. The trustees stated that, though they have not as yet approved of any scheme, it had not been lost sight of that improvement is very necessary and the possibilities of effecting improvements was under consideration.

In this connection, the Trustees enquired as to what, in the opinion of the Chamber, was likely to be the future state of the sea-borne import trade in coal taking into account the development of the Tata Hydro-Electric Scheme and the probable increase in the rail-borne trade.

It was resolved that the Port Trust to be informed that in the opinion of the Committee, the development of Tata Hydro-Electric Scheme is not likely to affect the total imports of coal, by sea, since they consider that other requirements will probably counterbalance any falling off in the takings by the mills.

Further, with regard to the rail-borne trade, the Committee consider that an increase is problematical, and will to a large extent be checked, if the Port Trust provide up-to-date facilities for landing.

The Trustees should be asked if they could see their way to submitting to the Chamber a scheme providing for discharge into wagons, with a storage depot at place of discharge or elsewhere for consumers not connected with the Railway.

HARBOUR WALLS.

Read letter dated 11th March, 1912, from the Bombay Port Trust, standing in reply to the Chamber's enquiry that the scheme for the extension of the harbour wall, as it now stands, provides for 17 feet of water below mean lowest ordinary spring tides, that is, the same depth as is at present available along the harbour wall, Prince's and Victoria Docks.

It was resolved that the Port Trust to be informed that at a Special Meeting, convened to meet the Chairman of the Trust, it was unanimously decided that the proposed depth of 17 feet at mean lowest ordinary spring tides, alongside the extension of the new Dock Wall, was insufficient.

The Committee recommended that the depth should be 28 feet, in place of the 17 feet mentioned by the Trust.

Read letter dated 28th March, 1912, from a member drawing attention to the fact that the approaches to the extension of the Alexandra Dock Wall, as shown on the existing plans, are insufficient for the requirements of the Coasting Trade.

It was resolved that the Port Trust to be asked to furnish the Committee with a plan, showing the road approaches, with the rails and sidings to be crossed, to the extended harbour wall.

COTTON FIRE.

Read letter dated 20th March, 1912, from a member drawing attention to a fire which occurred on the 29th January last at Paras Station whereby 80 bales of cotton, out of a consignment of 98 bales, were destroyed. The goods were despatched from Amraoti to Colaba on 28th January. It was alleged that though the remaining 18 bales, which were more or less damaged, and some loose contents were forwarded to Colaba on the 2nd February, or 4 days after the fire had taken place, no advice of the loss was given to the consignees by the Railway until the 16th February or nearly three weeks after the fire had occurred.

It was requested that the Chamber take the matter up with the Railway Company.

Read also letter from the Bombay Fire Insurance Association on the same subject.

It was resolved that The Agent, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, to be addressed in the matter, and requested to inform the Committee as to what steps have been taken to ensure prompt advice being given in cases of damage by fire to goods in transit, and what were the reasons for such advice not being given on the occasion under reference. He should also be asked to inform the Committee as to what action it was proposed to take in future, with a view to improving the present unsatisfactory position.

THE *Lokalanzeiger* states that the proposal to send Marshal von Bieberstein to London as Ambassador proves the seriousness of Germany's efforts to reach a lasting understanding with Great Britain on a basis of equal rights.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* contradicts, on good authority, the rumour that the Saharanpur district may be transferred to the Punjab, as compensation for the cutting out of Delhi. The paper scouts the idea of Mussoorie as a summer capital for the Punjab Government.

THE *Sanjibani* states that the houses of Mr. Arabindo Ghose and ten others have been searched at Pondicherry.

SUFFERED 14 YEARS WITH SORE HANDS

Itched and Burned. Skin Came Off, Leaving Them Raw. Tried Cuticura Soap and Ointment. They Soothed from the First and Cure Has Stood Test of a Dozen Years.

"For fourteen years I suffered with my hands. The skin came off in patches, leaving my hands raw. They itched terribly and if I rubbed them, water oozed out, leaving them worse than before. My thumbs and first fingers were the worst, the skin came off, leaving a red, smooth surface. They itched and burned terribly. Other parts of my hands became affected, the skin first drying up and peeling off. They were drawn together and I could not grasp anything.

"I tried various ointments, but they did me no good. I went to five different doctors, having medicine and ointment from each, but all to no purpose. One of the doctors told me they would never be cured, another said the oil was all dried up out of the skin. Not one gave me any hope of ever being cured. A friend thought one of my fingers was withering away. I tried various ointments recommended by friends, but they all failed to cure. After some time, a friend told me about the Cuticura Remedies, having tried them with success for hands similar to mine. I tried them, and I found that nothing had such a soothing and cooling effect. They acted wonderfully, and I noticed the soothing effect from the first. My hands were completely cured by the Cuticura Soap and Ointment. It has stood the test of a dozen years. It was wonderful, I never saw anything like it. Other members of the household have benefited by it, and we are never without a box." (Signed) Mrs. Alice Blomley, 129 Durham St., Rochdale, Eng., Jan. 3, 1911.

Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment afford the speediest and most economical treatment for itching, burning, bleeding, and crusted skin and scalp humours, of young and old. A single set is often sufficient when all else fails. Although Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold throughout India, a liberal sample of each, with 32-p. book on skin and scalp affections, will be sent, post-free, on application to Muller, Maclean & Co., Calcutta or Bombay, or F. Newbery & Sons, 27 Charterhouse Sq., London.

All Aches and Pains

Such as sprains, strains, backache, wrenched joints, aching feet, bruises, swellings, crick-in-the-neck, headache, neuralgia, rheumatism—all aching muscles and quivering nerves—can be quickly soothed, relieved and cured by rubbing in Little's Oriental Balm.

There is no question about this. The Balm is no experiment—for years and years it has been the world's best remedy for aches and pains.

Don't suffer and worry and fret. Don't lose sleep and grow thin. Don't let pain rob you of all enjoyment. Little's Oriental Balm is made expressly to save you from all aches and pains. And it will do it.

Sold at Re. 1 per bottle. Of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout India.

BALD-HEADED MEN.

Ignorance of the Hair Causes Much Baldness Among Men.

Early piety doesn't cause baldness, neither does any kind of piety. Some bald-headed men console themselves with the idea that baldness is caused by a superabundance of gray brain matter and would have the world believe that a bald head is a sign of great intellect.

Such, however, is not the case. Ninety-nine times in one hundred, baldness is caused by dandruff germs which dig down deep into the roots of the hair, destroy its vitality and cause it to fall out.

All this may come gradually and take time, but as an up-to-date humorist would say "what's time to a dandruff germ."

If you have dandruff, the little invisible, persistent devils called dandruff germs are at work. Destroy them at once, or sooner or later they will cause your hair to fall out and you will be compelled to take your place in the bald-headed class.

In France baldheads are few because men understand how to care for the hair. Kaminia Oil is a hair grower and invigorator that is guaranteed by the manufacturers to grow hair if the hair root is not already destroyed to eradicate dandruff, stop itching scalp and falling hair, or money back.

Sold at Re. 1-0-0 per bottle. Of all druggists and perfumers or from the manufacturers.

KAMINIA PERFUMERY CO., BOMBAY.

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Jumma Musjid, BOMBAY.

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THE BEST "APENTA" NATURAL APERIENT WATER. FILLED AT THE SPRINGS, BUDA PEST, HUNGARY.

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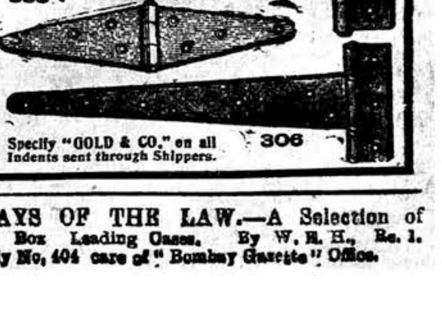

Specify "GOLD & CO." on all Indents sent through Shippers.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. H. H., Re. 1. Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Umballa, 3426 tons, Captain J. R. Le Brog, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta with ballast.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Urquhart, 3757 tons, Captain C. Sommerfelt, sailed on Sunday for Tuticorin with the same bottom cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Linga, 951 tons Captain W. H. Rothwell, arrived in Bombay harbour on Saturday from Karachi with mails a general cargo and passengers.

The City Line steamer City of Glasgow, 4179 tons, Captain H. Findlay will sail to-day for Marseilles and Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

The P. and O. Company's mail steamer Salsette 2,391 tons, Captain H. G. H. Lewellin, R. N. R. sailed on Saturday for Aden, with mails passenger and a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Mazagon, 3279 tons, Captain F. W. Fry, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dumra 762 tons Captain W. C. Morrison arrived in Bombay harbour on Sunday from Basreh 19th May via Karachi and coast ports with a general cargo and passengers.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Oriental 3085 tons, Captain A. Valentine arrived in Bombay harbour on Sunday from Shanghai, 7th May via Colombo with China and Australian mails a general cargo and passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIP

R I M S Lawrence.....Comdr La Touche.....Despatch Vessel
Patric Stewart.....Comdr Townsend .....I G T S
R I M S Dufferin...Comdr Vines ....R I M
R I M S Dalhousie...Comdr Fiennis .....R I M
R I M S Hardinge.....Comdr Hordern .....R I M
R I M S Palinurus ....Comdr Taylor ....Survey Boat

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—May 25.

Assaye .....4359 Cockman....Shanghai...5-6...P & O Co
Barbelo .....1403 Grant.....Arab S Co
Belle of France.....2469 Cargill.....Andrew Yule & Co
Baroda .....1898 Penny .....M M & Co
Dunrobin .....2319 Carr.....T M & Co
Fumi Maru .....1569 Nishikawa.....W & A G & Co
Gymeric .....2593 Cusack .....G H Essajee
Libau.....950 Manley.... Kchi ...M M & Co
Madura.....1273 Logan .....P Gulf .. M M & Co
Malda .....1256 Bamber ..... M M & Co
Patrick Stewart.....Townsend .... I G T Steamer
Palamcotta.....2209 Cutbush ..... M M & Co
Rance.....3631 Banson .....T Morrison & Co
Shah Jehan .....2635 McBean.....Shah S N Co
Said.....665 Morin .....Arab S N Co
Sarada .....3401 Alton.....M M & Co
Sant. Tookaram....118 Dillon .....I C N & T Co
Singn.....1912 Barran ..... S Wallace & Co
Upada .....3382 Hodgson .....M M & Co
Clan Jamieson.....2893 Taylor.....J Finlay & Co
Feroozi .....3939 Primrose ..... B P S N Co
Umballa.....3426 Brocq ..Calcutta...25-5.... M & M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—May 25.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Casts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Ryaberg m.....2304	Burger				T M & Co
B Ariosto 2760	Bradley		K'chi	29-5	J Finlay & Co
C&R Chiltonian...2761	Jones'		Hamburg	7-6	T M & Co
D&E Clan Urquhart 3759	Somerfels		Tuticorin	25-5	J Finlay & Co
F Laconia 4117	Caboto		Garston		W & A Graham & Co
G Nassi	911	March			S & P S N Co
K Tosa Maru...3610	Satow		Kobe	30-5	N Y Kaisha
M Havildar.....3086	Elliott			31-5	T Morrison & Co
N Daylight ship 3593			Baltimore	5-6	Standard Oil Co
O Hild 719	Salvesen		Bangkok	28-5	F F Campbell & Co
P Swazi 3174	Abbey		Calcutta	27-5	W & A G & Co
Q Queen Alexandra.....2788	Radcliffe		Philadelphia	25-5	W & A Graham & Co

Offside N

Shah Ameer.....2323 Wheeler.....Bo Hajaz S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Manipur .....4923 Tyers.....Dunkirk .....31-5... K Nixon & Co
2 Massilia.....3250 Thomson .....W & A G & Co
3 Chupra.....3954 Henderson.....A'werp....28-5... M M & Co
4 Maltby .....2540 Alsop .....Liverpool ..... W & A Graham & Co
5 Roath.....2808 Harding.....Hamburg ..... W & A G & Co
6 Istrar.....2979 Jacob .....A'werp...K N & Co
7 Cleopatra.....2129 Chersich .....Trieste .....1-6... A L S N Co
8 Kt of the Thistle...4283 Baker ...A'werp ...25-5 ... K N & Co
9 Ostmark .....2776 Peter...W & A Graham & Co
12&18 Persia...4154 Haughton.....London ..P & O Co
15 Candidate.....2917 Rushforth ....Antwerp...27-5... K N & Co
16 Sirbistan...1857 Chont ..Dunkirk...1-3...M M & Co

H W V D.

Linga.....957 Rothwell ...K'chi...27-5...M M & Co

M W D D

Praesident.....2086 Bremer...26-5...A Strandes & Co

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
25	Linga	Rothwell.....	Karachi, May 23
26	Dumra	Morrison.....	Basreh May 19
	Oriental	Valentine	Shanghai, May 7

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
25	Islami	Newby.....	Jeddah
	Shirley	Stone	Calcutta
	Salsette	Lewellin	Aden
	Mazagon	Fry	Calcutta
	Umballa	Brocq	Calcutta
26	Clan Farquhart..	Somerfelt ...	Tuticorin

The steamer City of Glasgow, Findlay, for Liverpool' obtained her portclearance on Saturday.

The steamer Swazi, began to load on Saturday for Calcutta, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O steamer Egypt arrived at Plymouth on the morning of the 24th instant.

The homeward bound Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Armand Behic from Bombay arrived at Marseilles on Thursday the 23rd May at 7 p.m.

The Società' Nazionale Di Servizi Marittimi Company's s. s. Sardegna from Genoa left Aden for Aden and Bombay on the 24th instant.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill :—

	HIGH WATER.			LOW WATER.		
Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Sill.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Sill.
	h	m	ft. in.	h	m	ft. in.
May 27	m 9	8	28 7	m 2	28	16 10
	8	56 a	26 3	2	51 a	19 9
28	m 9	59	27 5	m 3	9	16 2
	9	33 a	26 2	3	45 a	19 9
29	m 10	44	27 11	m 3	47	15 9
	10	19 a	26 0	4	31 a	19 9
30	m 11	25	28 3	m 4	24	15 6
	10	58 a	25 11	5	13 a	19 8

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

May	27 (Monday)	Sunrise	6h 2m	Sunset	7h 10m
,,	28 (Tuesday)	,,	6h 1m	,,	7h 11m
,,	29 (Wednesday)	,,	6h 1m	,,	7h 11m
,,	30 (Thursday)	,,	6h 1m	,,	7h 11m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Full Moon, May 31st 4h. 59-6m. a.m. Last Quarter, June 8th, 8h. 5-6m. a.m. New Moon, 15th, 11h. 53 6m. a.m.; First Quarter, 22nd, 2h. 8-9m. a.m.

LAWRENCE & MAYO.

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By Appointment to H. E. THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA AND H. E. General Sir O'MOORE CREAGH, V.C., G.C.B., I.A., Commander-in-Chief in India.

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NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, on sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,

BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg. ....e.....	6 0 2	per case
White Rose, 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester, 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoes Brilliant 125 deg. ...	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey Brand, 125°	4 5 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins) .	3 15 0	per two tins.
Elephant brand 125° (in tins)	3 15 0	do.
do. brand 125° (in bulk)	3 5 0	per 8 gallons.
Camel brand 125° (in tins)...	3 15 0	per two tins.

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The Bombay Gazette.

Monday, 27th May, 1912.

MOTOR-TOURING.

Now that the owners of motors are multiplying fast, the charm for travellers to plan and pursue their own way across the countries they want to see and explore will become more and more irresistible. They can revel in an entire independence of railways and of fixed hours, can go at their own pace, realise what the country they pass through is like and stop as they please in town or village. A writer of many such experiences contributes an article to the "Times" for the guidance of any one who wishes to motor through France to the Riviera or to the north of Italy. He imagines the start to be made from England. Of the landing places in France he gives the palm to Boulogne, for many reasons. It is convenient, has all modern appliances for the arrival and despatch of cars, and the roads leading from it are excellent, either south-east, south, or south-west. One warning is given, to book steamer space for the motor early, as the route has become so popular that the boats are often crammed with motor cars, at a charge of £4 each at owner's risk. A little more has to be paid if the steamer company take over the risk. In driving through France the motorist must resist the temptation of going through Paris, where miles of cobble pavement make bad going, the heavy octroi on petrol and oil constitutes a serious item to the passer through, while crowds of vehicles render a poor pace inevitable. The traveller is advised to go no nearer to Paris than Versailles. If his objective be the Riviera—Cannes, Nice, Monte Carlo—he will start from Boulogne at two o'clock in the afternoon, rest at Beauvais, 103 miles away, that night, next morning motor to Sens or Auxerre, 160 miles. The third day will take him to Macon, 150 miles further; he will reach Avignon the fourth day and on the fifth a drive of 160 miles, including that beautiful stretch over the mountain torrent, the Durance, will bring him to the French Riviera, where he can rest at his ease.

There are good hotels everywhere on this route, and if the motorist takes his holiday early in the year, the snow will not inconvenience him, for the road never mounts to a higher level than 1,500 feet. Other routes there are, of course, across the breadth of France where good roads are the rule. One, through Abbeville and Amiens, turning east, to Dijon, and another via Melun and Roanne, to Avignon and thence to the Riviera, are good alternatives. The *Times* correspondent advises those who want to see picturesque scenery to turn aside from time to time and have a drive among the chateaux scattered through the Loire valley, chateaux that Richard Whiting described a few years ago in language as picturseque as their architecture. The motorist should linger by the Rhone, see the Roman remains at Orange, Nimes, Salon and Arles. He might wander through the Hautes and the Basses Alpes department, through the Puy de Dome district, and the neighbourhood of Auvergne. For these places July and August are the visiting months when the passes are free from snow and the mountian coolness is a boon to the motorist up from the warm plains and torrid valleys. The valley of the Rhone should be driven through southwards to take advantage of the wind that almost always blows down it. While on the return journey it had better be avoided unless the mistral has died down, for to battle against a gale for a couple of hundred miles does not add to the comfort of driver or passengers while it tries the temper of the machine's bearings. The wind should be servant, not master.

There are many corners to be negociated once Avignon is passed, and we are warned that as all the reckless drivers in the world seem to congregate on the Riviera in holiday time, and as they have not only an unconquerable habit of dashing round corners but do it on the wrong side as well, a sober-minded motorist will have much ado to save his life and his motor. This danger is, like a snake in the grass, present all along the beautiful Corniche road. Motoring through France offers, however, no greater difficulties than this not even in the matter of expense. The estimate of the daily cost, per head and for the car, is from 25 to 30 francs. This would cover bed, board and petrol. If the travellers go to the more expensive hotels, the amount would rise, say to 35 or 40 Francs. But four persons can tour very comfortably through France for £5 a day, covering all reasonable outlay. This does not seem prohibitive, for the same tour made by rail would probably cost as much if not more, and all the enjoyment would be lacking, all the variety that can be brought in by changing the road at will or stepping off whenever the whim seizes the travellers. Until aeroplanes become more reliable vehicles, the motor will hold its own as a transport device for those lucky enough to possess a good car. By the time the coming generation enters man's estate flying will be probably the accepted mode of progression. The birds of the air will be deposed and improved upon.

A Famous Publisher. Mr. George Black, whose tragic death is reported by Reuter, was head of the most famous publishing houses in England. Messrs. Adam and Charles Black have played a distinguished part in the history of British publishing and book-selling, and are well known as publishers of several successive editions for over three-quarters of a century of that standard work of reference and universal knowledge, the "Encyclopædia Britannica," and also of the poetical and prose works of Sir Walter Scott till they fell out of copyright. The firm is more than a century old, having been founded in 1807 by Adam Black, the father of the late Mr. George Black an eminent citizen of Edinburgh, in which city he distinguished himself both in business and in civil life. Mr. George Black removed the firm to London in 1895 having long found that city more central for publishing. He also extended the business in the departments of educational works and guide books, which were a feature of their business. He was also the publisher of that well known and highly useful annual publication "Who's Who" which under him was completely transformed to its present appearance. The firm's connection with the publication of Scott's novels and other works is sixty years old, as in 1851 they purchased the copyright for twenty-seven thousand pounds. Messrs. Black published for a considerable time Scott's works in various forms till the copyright expired and ever since they have been foremost in issuing the immortal Waverly novels in cheap and handsome editions in spite of formidable rivalry of other publishers. Another considerable work they owned and published was a collected edition of the writings of that erratic genius, Thomas De Quincy. This first appeared in Adam Black's time, but Mr. George Black had it revised and altered by the late Professor David Masson in fourteen volumes, and this is now the standard edition of the English Opium Eater's varied treasures in prose. Another of Mr. George Black's literary undertakings of great importance was a voluminous work on London which was to have done for the great capital at the beginning of the twentieth century what Stowe did for the London of the sixteenth century, under Elizabeth. This great survey of London was to be the work of the late Sir Walter Besant who however died when he was employed on it. Several volumes dealing with the past history and aspect of India have appeared and some more are to follow from Besant's manuscripts and notes. The firm of Black is also known for publishing books of the Bible of rather unorthodox colour, and are leading publishers of the so-called Higher Criticism. The "Encyclopædia Biblia," an extensive Bible dictionary written from that standpoint, by several English and continental 'higher' critics is their greatest achievement in their line.

The London Strike. It is difficult to understand the spirit of Labour. It has turned the British workman into an Ishmael whose hand is against every man's, and who himself pays an entirely disproportionate price for any small advantage he may gain through dislocating the trade and resources of the Nation. We saw this in the great coal strike, only just terminated. In this matter, it is true the workers gained a victory, but at what cost? We have not yet recovered as an Empire from the blow struck at our commerce and industry: the people of England, Scotland and Wales have not yet recovered from the bitter poverty and want which the strike entailed on them, and the coal-workers themselves are in similar plight. Yet with this significant and telling lesson before them, the Transport workers and car-men calmly throw up their work, without adequate cause or reason, as some of them have been in cautions enough to admit. Ostensibly, the trouble began in connection with the dispute between the P. and O. Company and the Sailors' and Firemen's Union, but there never was in that dispute sufficient to justify any stoppage of work. We need not enter into the merits of that quarrel, for before it became really acute, the men suddenly gave way, and when the mail left Home, although there were ominous clouds on the horizon it was not believed that a strike would really ensue. As one London journal pointed out a deliberate attempt was then made to turn to profitable account the horror created by the "Titanic" disaster, and in connection with this Mr. T. Mann had declared that as a first instalment 50,000 men must be added to the mercantile marine, and the P. and O. alone would have to provide 12,000 more white seamen. Incidently, let us remark, we had all hoped Mr. Mann would have been removed from the scene of his activities for some months to come, but that genius of muddling, Mr. Reginald McKenna, decreed otherwise, and if the labour leader is not already at work, pushing his propaganda of evil and economic despair, the fear is, he soon will be.

At the moment the outlook is as bad it well can be. We are faced by a strike in which 120,000 men will participate, while there are grim and sinister statements in the air that the railwaymen will be invited to join in the movement. Nothing can be done, of course, except to wait and see whether Sir Edward Clarke, in his Labour court, can find some piece of common ground whereon these fillibusters of the national weal can be induced to meet their employers. His inquiry has now been completed, and we have to await his report. At the same time we cannot help referring to the absurd truckling of the past few years to the strike appetite. It is becoming customary in England now to hit with the left hand and to caress with the right, and this is the attitude the Government has adopted towards Labour. The Osborne judgment, we were told, had to be upheld, but the payment of members would remove its particular grievance. Now we are to have a reversing Bill. Mann and Guy Bowman were sent to jail by an English court because they had incited British soldiers to treason and mutiny. Mr. McKenna, as Home Secretary, ruled that this precious couple had sinned in ignorance and therefore must be less heavily punished. Naturally, Labour, and his sinister wife, Syndicalism, take heart of grace, and we have another strike, a section of the men openly declaring that their "grievance" was only a pretext.

A Supercilious Secretary. We regret that Calcutta journalists and the Institute of Journalists did not treat Lord Crewe's remarks, concerning the change of capital and public opinion thereon, with the same dignified silence as the press of Bombay did. They might have known that they would receive no satisfaction. Far from that, they have received as supercilious a reply as ever an indiscreet young Minister offered to a presumptuous Commoner on the Other Side of the House. Apparently the Secretary of State imagined that having agreed to the transfer of capitals and the repartition of Bengal it was enough; that public opinion, as voiced by the Press, must cease to express itself. That is more than any reasonable man can expect and though the press in India may be less free than in England or other of the Oversea Dominions, there is nothing to prevent it reproducing the opinions expressed in reputable journals at home and those of our former Viceroys and Governors in the Lords and Commons. Let us reproduce this memorable utterance: "The general expression given on behalf of the Institute to the sense of loyalty and responsibility of the English newspapers in Calcutta—from which I am in no way disposed to withhold concurrence, makes it more necessary to emphasize the point that no newspaper in British India can, on the ground of its general views and sympathies, regard itself as beyond the reach of the statutory limitations, which it has been found necessary to impose for the regulation of the Press in India. There appears to exist a misapprehension regarding the scope and purposes of the Indian Press Acts, which are not confined to the suppression of sedition and treasonable conspiracy." What will be the result of this remarkably ill-advised reply to the journalists of England? The end of Lord Crewe's ministerial career? His inclusion in the same category as Mr. Lloyd George? We would not go so far. But if Lord Crewe wishes his future reputation to include points for courtesy and tact, we fancy he will need turn over a new leaf. A loss of public esteem is likely to be the result of his observations, in England. In India, it will be a determination on the part of the press that the Viceroy shall no longer be an "agent at the end of a wire."

Empire Day. All is not gold that glitters, and that there may be profound loyalty without big display are truth which have won world-wild recognition. At the same time, we believe, many in this country who have recently been brought in familiar touch with their Majesties will read the telegraphic accounts, which we publish this morning, of displays of affectionate loyalty in the Colonies on the occasion of Empire Day with a certain wistfulness. India has just passed through a trying time, but in the end, having purged herself of taint, has demonstrated to a delighted Empire her entire loyalty. In view of this fact, and the further fact, that the King and Queen have done the land and her peoples such a high honour, we certainly think we might have given up the 24th of May to the outward and visible sign of the heart's grace. We want no more holidays, that is from the numerical point of view, but we certainly believe that Empire Day might be included in the list, and one other discontinued. Many of the public holidays presently observed could well be dispensed with, and we suggest to the Hon. Mr. C. H. Armstrong's Committee that here is one reform which would be welcomed throughout the country. We in Bombay have often told the rest of India how proud we are of our common-sense and intelligent handling of public questions. Here is still another opportunity for proving our claim and justifying our boast.

The "Imperator." Reuter tells us that the new Hamburg-Amerika liner "Imperator" has accommodation for 5,275 persons, and will carry sufficient lifeboats for all on board. How many boats will she carry? Allowing 45 persons to each boat, she would need something like 118. This opens up another question. In the course of his evidence before the Board of Trade Inquiry, the chief officer of the "Oceana" declared that each boat should carry at least two skilled seamen, in addition to lascars, and have an officer in command. There are no lascars in the Western Ocean trade, of course, and we presume that four white seamen would be necessary to man a life-boat capable of carrying forty-five people, that is to say, in moderately fine weather. We doubt whether members of the engine-room crew can be described as skilled seamen, so that even with the provision of sufficient boat accommodation it may be doubted whether the problem of life-saving on big liners has been solved. It might be possible to ensure that a certain number of the stewards and passengers' attendants are able to work a boat in a heavy sea, but such work as is so essentially work for a trained seaman that people will be forgiven for doubting whether it can be done. We hope this is one of the matters which the Board of Trade will investigate thoroughly.

NOTES FROM LONDON.

TRANS-PERSIAN RAILWAY.

Germany's Latest Move.

(BY "ASIATICUS.")

LONDON, MAY 10.

The most interesting event this week has been the announcement that Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, the famous German Ambassador at Constantinople, is coming to England as Ambassador. The statement has not been officially confirmed, but there seems little doubt that it is true. Count Wolff Metternich, the present occupant of the German Embassy in Carlton House Terrace, does not, it seems, get on very well with Sir Edward Grey. They had trouble over the Morocco business, and have been at cross-purposes for a long time. I do not know when this interesting discovery was made. Perhaps it is only one of those convenient differences, which diplomatists know so well how to arrange.

Be that as it may, it seems tolerably certain that the great "Marschall" is about to descend upon England, and that he will come bearing olive branches. All sorts of rumours are in the air. One is that Great Britain and Germany are about to come to an agreement, regarding the commercial development of the Portuguese colonies in Africa. Another and far more persistent assertion is that the two Powers are about to clinch a bargain concerning the Baghdad Railway, and that the redoubtable Baron is specially commissioned to bring the negotiations to a head. Let us see, therefore, whither we are going.

THE TWO RAILWAYS.

There are two railway schemes in the Middle East, which are before the public just now. The first is that for the completion of the Baghdad Railway. The Germans are beginning the construction of the desert sections. They also talk of building northward from the Baghdad end this year. Secret negotiations have been in progress for many months between Great Britain and the Porte, which for this purpose really means Germany. They relate to the construction of the section from Baghdad to Basra. The Baghdad Railway Company has abandoned its right to build from Baghdad to the Shett-al-Arab, in exchange for special facilities at Alexandretta, on the Mediterranean, and other substantial concessions. It is understood that the Baghdad-Basra section may now be made by a joint company, in which representatives of Great Britain, Germany, France, and Turkey will act in common. Whether the line will be extended from Basra to Koweit is a question, which still seems to be upon the knees of the gods. Our Foreign Office has so invariably muddled the Koweit issue that there is not much hope of its learning the true inwardness of Gulf politics.

The other great scheme relates to the Trans-Persian Railway, of which you have doubtless learned a good deal by telegraph. The announcement that Mr. Johns has discovered a practicable route from Karachi along the coast of Mekran has greatly stimulated interest in this scheme. It is, of course, an old idea, which has been revived again and again. The impulse in the present instance came from Russia, but the British Government is understood to look favourably upon it. Syndicates in London, Paris, and St. Petersburg are combining to undertake the work of exploration, and to secure the necessary concession from the Persian Government. A sum of £100,000 is being subscribed in the three capitals for these preliminaries, and the line is estimated to cost £20,000,000. The great house of Baring is at the back of the scheme in London, and Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., of Bombay and Karachi, are to be represented on the Council of Direction. The route the line will take is by way of Teheran, Ispahan and Kerman, thence to Chahbar or Gwadur, and along the coast to Karachi. Neither the British nor the Russian Governments are to give any financial guarantees, but they give their general assistance.

DOUBTS AND FEARS.

I may deal with the trans-Persian scheme first. Public opinion upon it is not yet clearly formed. At present it has no very marked party aspect, but that may develop later. The Foreign Office favours it. So does that large body of public opinion in this country, which seeks to promote better relations with Russia. Extreme Radical opinion seems to be against it, simply because extreme Radicalism hates Russia and all her works, and would rather see us embrace Germany. The *Manchester Guardian* is so far the only great newspaper which has consistently damned the scheme. The *Guardian* is inclined to dislike Russia, but the real basis of its opposition is clear and well stated. It maintains that a railway reaching from Persia to India will be subversive of all the accepted principles of Indian defence, and will mean the abandonment of the policy of isolating India on the landward side, which has held the field for a century. The *Guardian* thinks, moreover, that the scheme will mean the neutralisation of the results of all our past efforts to maintain Afghanistan as a buffer state, because the line will turn the flank of the Amir's dominions.

The *Times* has given a guarded support to the project, apparently in pursuance of its general policy of promoting Anglo-Russian friendship, though the other day it expressed warm approval of Mr. M. de P. Webb's speech to the Karachi Chamber of Commerce upon the commercial advantages of the line. The attitude of the Unionist leaders remains undeclared, and I have no notion what course they will officially adopt. The leaders in the Commons today are very much in the hands of the leaders in the Lords in matters of Indian and foreign policy, which are better understood on the Unionist side in the Upper than in the Lower House. One can only surmise the attitude, which will be taken up. Lord Lansdowne will probably approve, because the first steps towards a better understanding with Russia were taken, when he was at the Foreign Office. But Lord Curzon will doubtless exercise considerable influence regarding a subject, which is peculiarly his province, and in this respect he remains at present rather an unknown quantity.

INDIA'S ISOLATION.

I may venture to state briefly my own views on these momentous issues. I hold that in examining them we must begin by recognising the changing conditions of the world. Everywhere the world is shrinking, and in every country new communications are being opened up. You may now go by rail from Ostend to Peking within twelve days. The policy of keeping India in complete isolation on the landward side was no doubt an excellent one, while we were able to maintain it. It did not save us from many anxieties, as the records of last century show, but it had the advantage of being simple, and it gave British rule a reasonable degree of security from external attack. The times have now altered. We have arrived at a stage in the world's development, when we have to ask ourselves whether we are justified in maintaining an imaginary Chinese Great Wall on the landward frontiers of the greatest of Asiatic Empires. Can we insist on saying to people that they must take fourteen days to reach India by sea, when, with our consent, they might do the journey in seven days by land?

Again, is it fair to India to doom her to perpetual isolation of the kind described? Remember that such isolation is not really India's own choice. It is the result of domination from Europe. Up to the time that European mariners sailed into unknown oceans India had constant intercourse by land with other nations. Even the long and tragic list of her invasions is sufficient proof. Alexander the Great and his retreating army were not the only predecessors of Mr. Johns on the route through Mekran, which he is now exploring afresh. Until Vasco da Gama's top-sails were sighted from Calicut, the valleys of Mekran formed part of one of the greatest and most ancient of trade routes between East and West. The theory of India's landward isolation is a European theory, and finds little sanction in history.

THE BEST ROUTE.

If we admit that India should not be denied railway communication by land with Europe—or with China—it remains to consider which is the best route. I am not enamoured of the Mekran route. The gradients may present no serious difficulty, but the heat in May and June will be very great, though not much worse, perhaps, than one would find in a journey from Calcutta to Bombay just before the rains have broken. I take the view of Sir Thomas Holdich, that the shortest cut to Europe, and the best, would probably be by way of Kandahar and Herat. The climate on that route would be good, and there are no great engineering obstacles. But we must take the situation as we find it. The line cannot go through Afghanistan, because the Amir and his people object.

Undoubtedly the Mekran route, followed by a line running diagonally across Persia, is the best alternative. There is no doubt that by such a line Karachi would before long be reached in seven days from London. An English party has just done the journey from London to Enzeli, the Caspian port of Persia, in the net time of five and a half days, which is capable of much more reduction. Whether the line would pay is another matter. None of these great trunk lines seem to me to pay on their through express. It is the local traffic on particular sections, which makes good the deficit. There is not much prospect of heavy local traffic in Persia, though both Kerman and Ispahan are important distributing centres.

One reason why I am in favour of the Trans-Persian Railway scheme is that I believe the last chance of restoring Persian stability is to improve the internal communications of the country. The locomotive is a good civiliser. Teheran will never re-establish its authority over the south, while troops have to drag their way over a rough horse track to Ispahan and beyond. I think Persia needs good roads more than anything else, but they will not produce stability. Railways are required for that purpose.

MILITARY OBJECTIONS.

There remains the military view, though I am by no means sure that the majority of good soldiers are offering strategical objections to a trans-Persian Railway. It seems to me that the military objections are chiefly being propounded by laymen. In passing, I may say, that I do not think much reliance should be placed upon the suggested change of gauge in Persia. The gauge of a railway is not difficult to alter, if time is available; and any military movement against India by a trans-Persian line would be slow. Nor do I regard it as of paramount value that the Mekran line would be to a great extent commanded from the sea. That would doubtless be an advantage for us, but perhaps not a very great advantage. Once the policy is admitted, other lines will be built in course of time. There will be a branch to Bunder Abbas, and the day must come when there will also be railways in Afghanistan. Lord Kitchener was eager to build a railway to Kabul.

My answer to the military objections is to admit their force, but to say that we must take the risk. We have got to do so. All through our history we have been tearing down veils, which screened forbidden lands. Can we now turn round and say that we will permanently enclose India in a palisade? The trend of the world's development forbids such a contention. And the risks are not so great as they seem at first sight, provided we maintain the stability of Persia. We may some day be attacked in India, but we can never be surprised there. The case of Manchuria is by no means parallel. Manchuria afforded abundant local supplies, but even a *sotnia* of Cossacks would run the risk of starving in some parts of Mekran.

THE BAGHDAD RAILWAY.

Those Radical journals, to whom the Germans are dearer than their own brothers, are asking why it is possible to support the Trans-Persian Railway, while objecting to British participation in the Baghdad Railway. Before answering that question, I should like to ask one in return. Why is it that Radical newspapers, which for years falsely accused Anglo-Indian journals of raising the Russian bogey, are now busily engaged in raising that bogey themselves, in spite of the Convention concluded by their own party?

And now to the reply. The reason some of us object to the British bargain about the Baghdad Railway is that it is being made, not in pursuance of British interests, but with the vague idea of "pleasing" Germany. We object, moreover, to the spirit in which the country is being asked to find money for a German railway. We are told that we "must settle the Baghdad Railway problem." There is no problem to settle. Great Britain has never stopped Germany from building the Baghdad Railway. When in 1903 the British Government declined to enter into partnership with Germany, it took no step which compelled the constructors to stop building. It simply said it would not help to find the money. The question of British consent to the raising of the Turkish Customs to find money for the kilometric guarantees should not now arise, because the guarantees are no longer required in Anatolia and Macedonia. Further, we object because we are suspicious of Germany's pressing desire for an extension to Koweit. We say that the proper commercial terminus of the Baghdad Railway is Basra, and any attempt to secure an extension to Koweit can only have a political purpose. Finally, we object to joining in the Baghdad Railway, because it is of no direct use to India. It will never carry Indian mails or passengers; and to us it seems that German eagerness is firstly due to need for our money, and, secondly, to a desire to entangle us in Mesopotamia. We have no belief in partnerships with Germany: they mean mischief. We have no desire to hinder the Baghdad Railway, but we say:—"Let the Germans build it themselves."

ASIATICUS.

It is likely that Lieutenant-General Sir J. B. Woon will act in command of the Southern Army, when General Sir E. G. Barrow proceeds Home on leave.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee of the King Edward Memorial, Sind, held on the 26th ultimo, the following resolution was passed:—"The Fund should be closed from the 1st of June 1912." The sum collected up to the 30th of April, is Rs. 1,54,424.

THE TRANSPORT STRIKE.

RAILWAYMEN THREATEN TO JOIN.

New and Serious Situation Arises.

"A FAR GREATER STRIKE THAN THE LAST."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 24.

Sir Edward Clarke has opened the enquiry into the Port of London dispute. He said the situation was one of great gravity and urgency, and he would grudge no time in endeavouring to find a solution.

LONDON, MAY 25.

Mr. Gosling, the leader of the transport workers, speaking yesterday, denied that the men were spoiling for a fight. They insisted that the non-unionist, whose refusal to join the Union is the ostensible reason for the strike, should join the Federation, "because," said Mr. Gosling, "he was the tool of the masters' association, which was trying to nullify the men's organisation."

The shipowners, in a manifesto published yesterday evening, accuse the men of breaking agreements, which permit unionists to work with non-unionists.

The London Carmen's Union yesterday evening decided to go on strike.

Mr. McKenna has visited the docks and has made a report to the King.

Foreign produce in the market at Covent Garden is chiefly affected by the strike of porters. Much continental fruit and vegetables are being destroyed.

EVERYTHING ORDERLY.

LATER.

Everything is orderly in the port of London and special police precautions are unnecessary.

The railways are suspending goods traffic with the Port, and British and continental steamship companies are suspending sailings.

The inquiry into the dispute has been resumed in a breezy manner. Mr. Lambert, on behalf of the masters, vehemently denied Mr. Gosling's statement that the masters desired to break up the trades union, and that Thomas was employed for that purpose. He had never heard of Thomas until the dispute arose.

He proceeded to attack Mr. Gosling, whereupon Sir Edward Clarke and Mr. Gosling protested.

Sir Edward then requested Mr. Lambert to help to keep the atmosphere cool, and thanked Mr. Gosling for his moderation yesterday.

120,000 CAR MEN JOIN.

The strikers have been augmented by the carmen, who demand a sixty-hour week and increased pay. It is estimated that the total out to-night will be 120,000 men.

INQUIRY CONCLUDES.

LATER.

Sir Edward Clarke closed the enquiry to-day after hearing further evidence by the masters, who complained that the men had been called out, though they had apparently no grievance.

Sir Edward Clarke, in his concluding speech, urged the necessity for avoiding an extended strike. He emphasised the point that no succession of strikes would ever compel non-unionists or masters to obey the unions. He was hopeful, however, that legislation would go far to solve industrial difficulties. He would do his best to make a fair report as early as possible. He complimented the conduct of both sides during the enquiry.

WILL THE RAILWAYMEN JOIN?

LONDON, MAY 26.

Meetings of railwaymen will be held to-day and to-morrow to consider the question of striking, in support of the transport workers.

Two hundred vessels are lying in the Thames, unable to discharge cargoes of meat, fruit, vegetables and grain. Several jam and other factories have closed down for want of raw material. The prices of food are rising.

At a miners' demonstration at Durham, Mr. Lowther, of the Labour College, declared that they were organising a far greater strike than the last one, before the end of the year.

AVIATION TRADE DISPUTE.

BERLIN, MAY 26.

The League of German Aviators have threatened to strike, unless the manufacturers concede a minimum wage of fifteen pounds a month.

THE TAILORS' STRIKE.

LONDON, MAY 25.

The East-End tailors' strike is now partially ended. The employers have conceded a ten per cent. increase in wages and shorter hours.

PORTUGUESE ROYALISTS.

Prisoners Attacked by the Mob.

LISBON, MAY 26.

The trial of the Royalist conspirators was resumed to-day and then adjourned. Wild scenes occurred, the mob attacking the witnesses and breaking the line of troops. They also overturned a van conveying the prisoners to jail, and the conspirators were compelled to walk surrounded by troops. Several of them were wounded.

TURKEY AND GREECE.

Resumption of Diplomatic Relations.

LONDON, MAY 26.

Diplomatic relations between Turkey and Greece were resumed to-day, after having been interrupted for eighteen months. The trouble arose over differences regarding Cretan affairs, and the appointment of M. Venizelos as Premier.

MOB VENGEANCE.

TYLER, (TEXAS), MAY 25.

A mob of two thousand people burned at the stake a negro, who had confessed to an outrage on a white girl.

THE DURBAR CHANGES.

Lord Crewe and Calcutta Journalists.

SCOPE OF THE PRESS ACTS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 25.

Lord Crewe, replying to a communication from the Institute of Journalists, protesting against his lordship's statement in the House of Lords on the 21st of February, says, "The general expression given on behalf of the Institute to the sense of loyalty and responsibility of the English newspapers in Calcutta, from which I am in no way disposed to withhold concurrence, makes it more necessary to emphasize the point that no newspaper in British India can, on the ground of its general views and sympathies, regard itself as beyond the reach of the statutory limitations, which it has been found necessary to impose for the regulation of the Press in India. There appears to exist a misapprehension regarding the scope and purposes of the Indian Press Acts, which are not confined to the suppression of sedition and treasonable conspiracy."

THE RISING IN CUBA.

A Panic-stricken White Population.

NEW YORK, MAY 25.

The latest reports from Cuba state that the insurrection is growing rapidly, and that the revolutionaries have cut the railway and telegraph lines. The white population of the Oriente Province is panic-striken, and the people have taken refuge in the cities.

American planters have requested the protection of United States blue-jackets.

WASHINGTON, MAY 25.

The Government is preparing for all eventualities in Cuba, but although the insurrection is hourly growing more serious, Cuba will be given adequate time to show whether she is able to deal with the position. It is emphasised that intervention is not contemplated, and that the plans for sending further troops are merely to protect the whites.

WASHINGTON, MAY 26.

Altogether twelve warships will be in the vicinity of Cuba in a few days. The United States is prepared to send an expeditionary force, if necessary.

The Third and Fourth Divisions of the Atlantic Fleet have been ordered to Key West in readiness to proceed to Cuba.

SITUATION IN MOROCCO.

Reported Arrest of German Mine-Owners.

LONDON, MAY 25.

General L'Yautey, the new Resident-General, entered Fez yesterday, and was greeted with an imposing display of force.

It is reported that two Germans have been arrested in the Sus country, where a Pretender has been proclaimed.

A French paper alleges that they are two of the brothers Mannesmann, the mining pioneers.

LONDON, MAY 26.

General L'Yautey, in a speech in Fez, said he was determined to maintain the sovereignty of the Sultan, and respect for the customs and religion of the Mussalmans.

HOME RULE.

Coalition of O'Brienites with Redmondites.

LONDON, MAY 26.

At a convention at Cork of the "All for Ireland League," Mr. O'Brien said he was ready to bury the hatchet and join the Redmondites in an effort to force the Government to make the Home Rule Bill acceptable to Ireland.

BRAZILIAN COFFEE TRUST.

United States and the Scheme of Valorisation.

WASHINGTON, MAY 25.

The State Department has informed the Brazilian Minister that the Department will not interfere in the holding up of coffee under the valorisation scheme, pending the decision of the Federal Court.

THE SCHUMACHER CUP.

Provisional Results in the Competition.

LONDON, MAY 25.

In the shooting for the Schumacher Empire Day Cup, seventy-one provisional scores have been received. The final scores will be published at the beginning of July.

The provisional scores are as follows :—

2nd Battalion, Royal Fusiliers, Jubbulpore, 3,791; 1st Lincolnshires, Aden, 3,219; H.M. S. "Pembroke," 3,199; Garrison Artillery, Cape town, 3,183; 1st King's Own Regiment, Lucknow, 3,080; 1st Royal Warwicks, Bombay, 3,066; 2nd Worcestershires, Jhansi, 3,054; 2nd Batt., 1st Ghurkas, Dharmsala, 3,006; 2nd King's Royal Rifles, 2,995; Royal Marine Artillery, 2,973; 2nd Hampshires, Mauritius, 2,969; 106th Hazara Pioneers, Quetta, 2,965; 26th Punjabis, Hongkong, 2,930; 35th Sikhs, Rawalpindi, 2 878; 1st Seaforths, Agra, 2,841; 2nd Buffs, Singapore, 2,827; 15th Sikhs, Nowshera, 2,816; 1st Middlesex, Midnapore, 2,811; 2nd Batt., 39th, Garhwal Rifles, Lansdowne, 2,739; 2nd Somerset Light Infantry, Tientsin, 2,739; Witwatersrand Rifles, 2,659; 1st Wiltshires, Maritzburg, 2,602; 1st Royal Scots Fusiliers, Pretoria, 2,577; Transvaal Cycle and Motor Corps, 2,196; Transvaal Scottish, 2,049.

AN INDIAN COMPETITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, MAY 25.

The following are the best eight scores out of thirty in the rifle contest for the *Daily Mail* Empire Day Cup, as competed for by the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers at Hebbel at 200, 500 and 600 yards.

Vol. H. Lawe, 97; Corpl. Stafford, 91; Corpl. Gover, 91; Vol. Kingsley, 90; Corpl. Ramble, 90; Capt. Stevenage, 87; Sergt-Major Moring, 87; and Lce. Corpl. Roberts 86, total, 719.

BUDA-PEST RIOTS.

Further Sharp Encounters in the Streets.

FREE USE OF WEAPONS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BUDA-PEST, MAY 24.

In spite of the pacificatory orders of the leaders, rioting was resumed here to-day. The disorders led to sharp encounters with the troops and gendarmes, who used their weapons freely. Yesterday 160 persons were wounded, and 380 were arrested.

BUDA-PEST, MAY 25.

The metal-workers, attempting to resume work yesterday morning, were locked out. Other workers went on strike as a protest, and rioting was renewed.

Fierce fighting took place. Mills, factories and tram-cars were attacked, while in many parts fires, the work of incendiaries, broke out.

The troops mostly fired in the air, the casualties being thus minimised.

Order was later restored by the Government's action in inducing the manufacturers to permit the metal-workers to resume.

MINIMUM WAGE ACT.

South Wales Miners Adopt Milder Attitude.

LONDON, MAY 24.

The South Wales conference in connection with the District Board meetings has decided to resume the sittings of the District Board, under the chairmanship of Lord St. Aldwyn.

[Earlier messages dealing with the new dispute in South Wales over Lord St. Aldwyn's award were as follows:—

London, May 10.—The South Wales miners have decided not to take any further part in the proceedings of the Coal Board presided over by Lord St. Aldwyn.

London, May 11.—The South Wales miners have decided not to attend the District Board, pending the conference of the Miners' Federation on the 21st of May.

London, May 12.—The decision of the South Wales miners to refer to the Miners' Federation is regarded as a victory for the moderates. Lord Mersey has issued an award fixing the rates for Northumberland at 4s. 9d. for day-workers, and 5s. 6d. for piece-workers. The decision is generally approved and compares with 4s. 6d. awarded to the South Wales day-workers by Lord St. Aldwyn.]

MOSLEMS AND THE WAR.

Lord Crewe Replies to League's Memorial.

LONDON, MAY 25.

Lord Crewe, replying to the Moslem League, regarding the extension of hostilities to the Dardanelles and other places, says he fully appreciates the motives of the representation, but he cannot enter into a discussion of the policy of His Majesty's Government, or that of the other Governments concerned.

While anxious by all means in their power to secure respect for the religious susceptibilities of Indian Moslems, the Government emphatically repeat their disclaimer of any intention to offer advice to the belligerents, regarding the sphere or conduct of the operations. They believe that this attitude will commend itself to the good sense of Indian Moslems, and are confident that they will continue to observe the strict neutrality required of all His Majesty's subjects without distinction.

THE LATE KING.

Remains Entombed in Roskilda Cathedral.

COPENHAGEN, MAY 24.

The remains of the late King were transferred to-day, in full state, and in the presence of many royal mourners, from the Castle Church to Roskilda Cathedral, where they were solemnly entombed.

GERMAN AIRSHIP.

"Parseval VI." Destroyed in a Squall.

BERLIN, MAY 25.

The airship "Parseval VI." dragged her anchors during a gust of wind at Leipzig. She was blown two hundred yards and destroyed.

MR. BOTTOMLEY'S SEAT.

Retained by Liberals with Reduced Vote.

LONDON, MAY 24.

The result of the by-election in South Hackney, caused by the resignation of Mr. Bottomley, is :—

Morrison, (L).....	5,339.
Gibson, (U).....	4,836
(L) Majority.....	503

The result of the by-election shows a great reduction in the Liberal majority. At the last election two Liberals opposed the Unionist candidate, and between them polled 7,014 votes. The figures of the two last elections were:—

Jan. 1910.

H. W. Bottomley (L).....	7,399
C. Werthemier (C).....	4,304
L. maj.....	2,995

Dec. 1910.

H. W. Bottomley (L).....	5,068
S. C. King-Farlow (C)	3,243
R. H. Roberts (L)	1,946
L. maj. over U.....	3,771

CRICKET AT HOME.

LONDON, MAY 25.

Lancashire has beaten Leicestershire at Manchester, by an innings and 273 runs.

Sussex has beaten Derbyshire, at Brighton, by eight wickets.

The Australians have beaten Oxford University, at Oxford, by ten wickets.

LONDON, MAY 25.

The South Africans have beaten Worcestershire at Worcester, by an innings and 42 runs.

Cambridge University has beaten Yorkshire, at Cambridge, by four wickets.

Gloucestershire has beaten Hampshire, at Bristol, by 76 runs.

EMPIRE DAY.

Great Displays of Loyalty in the Colonies.

CELEBRATION AT KARACHI.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 24.

All over the world Empire Day has been celebrated, the enthusiasm being particularly great in Canada.

At Toronto 100,000 school children took part in the celebrations, and the school-cadets were reviewed by the Duke of Connaught, the Governor-General. The day was a general holiday in Ottawa and Montreal.

Throughout Australasia there were elaborate celebrations, while on the Stock Exchange, in London, the National Anthem was sung.

LONDON, MAY 25.

The Stock Exchange celebrated Empire Day by decorating the memorial to those who fell in the South African War with a laurel wreath.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI: MAY 25.

Empire Day in Karachi was one of general rejoicing by all classes of the populace. Flags were hoisted throughout the town at daybreak and all the schools were closed. Business also was practically suspended and all Government offices, banks and firms were closed for the half day. Even the railway work-shops were also closed. Scores of beautiful wreaths were deposited at the foot of Queen Victoria's memorial statue in Frere Hall, and in the evening all Karachi betook themselves to the Government Gardens, where various amusements were provided for young and old. The band of the York and Lancasters played patriotic selection and refreshments were provided in an enclosure. The gathering in the gardens numbered several thousands. The day's programme was carried out under the auspices of the British Empire League, who issued pamphlets explanatory of the occasion of the holiday. A display of fire-works and fire baloons concluded the festivities.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Week of Festivities at Gibraltar.

LONDON, MAY 25.

Gibraltar has arranged a week of festivities. The Alameda Parade has been transformed into a fair.

It is noteworthy that among those, who will take part in the celebrations are a band from a French warship and the, Spanish military bands.

USE OF TROOPS IN RIOTS.

Reference to War Office Made Necessary.

LONDON, MAY 25.

An Army order has been issued amending the King's regulations to the effect that officers are not to use troops to suppress rioting without a reference to the War Office.

A MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

London Children to Take Part in Paris.

LONDON, MAY 25.

Eight hundred London Board School children have left for Paris to participate in the International Musical Festival. Their departure was marked by wild enthusiasm.

PARIS, MAY 26.

An enthusiastic crowd welcomed the London school children at the station.

The musical festival, in which 497 bands, orchestras and choirs, of which 66 are British, will take part, began last evening with a military tattoo through the streets of Paris.

The greatest enthusiasm is being displayed.

THE GAEKWAR'S SONS.

Another Prince Injured in an Accident.

LONDON, MAY 25.

The Prince Gaekwar, who played for Oxford against the Australians, fell downstairs last night and was badly hurt. He is now in a nursing home. He is suffering from concussion, but is slightly better to-day. The accident was due to larking.

[This telegram will refer to Prince Shivajirao, the second son of the Gaekwar, who has been at Oxford for nearly two years. Last year, when the Indian cricket team was touring in England, he played for Oxford University against the Indian team, and afterwards for the Indian team in other matches. He seems to be in good form this season, and in mail week made 92 in the Oxford seniors' trial.]

RACING AT HOME.

Latest Betting Quotations for the Derby.

LONDON, MAY 24.

The latest betting on the Derby is as follows :—

7 to 2	against	Sweeper II.
7 to 1	,,	Cylgad.
100 to 12	,,	White Star.
10 to 1	,,	Mordred.
100 to 7	,,	Pintadeau.
25 to 1	,,	Lorenzo.
100 to 3	,,	Javelin.
50 to 1	,,	Farrier.

LORD KITCHENER.

ALEXANDRIA, MAY 26.

Lord Kitchener has started for Malta, where he will meet Mr. Asquith and Mr. Churchill.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, MAY 26.

The P. and O. steamer "Mooltan" left for Bombay at 1-0 p.m. to-day with the outward mails of the 17th inst.

THE BURMA EARTHQUAKE.

Extensive Damage to Many Buildings.

PEOPLE TAKE TO TENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MAY 25.

Letters received from the district towns describe the effects of Thursday morning's earthquake shock. Every year about this time, stations in Upper Burma experience shocks, but since 1908 these have been mild. This year at first slight tremors were felt at Maymyo on the 18th, and at irregular intervals. On Thursday morning at nine o'clock, a shock lasting over a minute was felt from a westerly direction with a low rumbling sound, accompanied by the crashing of falling bricks and plaster. In Government House, wooden beams, bricks and plaster came down, rendering several rooms uninhabitable. In one bedroom the roof fell in over the bed. Furniture and crockery were broken all over the building, and some valuable china on Lady Adamson's sheriton writing-table crashed down. Over the building, the room-chimney is in a precarious condition and will have to be removed. Everyone at Government House is encamped in tents.

At the Club two chimneys and several portions of the interior brick-work fell, while nearly every fair-sized brick building was damaged more or less severely. The messes of both regiments have been damaged, that of the "Borders" rather badly, and their family lines also suffered. Alexandra Barracks seem on the whole to have fared worst. Several chimney stacks fell on to the roofs of the men's bungalows, and many more have had to be pulled down. The Mahomedan mosque looks as if it only just escaped demolition, and the Baptist Church tower is said to have stood only by a miracle—it was swaying so greatly. The majority of the people are sleeping under canvas, more especially as slight shocks continue to occur. The Burmans prophesy two more shocks of greater severity before all is quiet. The only serious injury, so far as is known, took place in the railway lines, where a child was hurt by a falling brick. Several pagodas have fallen amongst others the famous one at Nyaungni.

At Toungoo severe shocks were felt in a south to north direction on 21st and 23rd.

At Mandalay, Thursday's shock caused damage to two pagodas, a mosque and many buildings. The Roman Catholic Cathedral has come to grief. Many people are homeless, but no casualties occurred except a slight injury to one old woman. In the bazaars panic seized the people, and stalls and godowns were quickly vacated. Several persons are said to have gone to the jungles to avoid living in houses.

The Postmaster of Rangoon, this afternoon, notifies that the railway between Hsun Hsai and Nawughkio stations has been blocked, owing to heavy landslips. Until repairs have been effected, the mails will be trans-shipped between these stations.

MORE FIGHTING IN TIBET.

One Thousand Tibetans Killed.

A DESPERATE CHANCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 25.

Serious fighting has again occurred in Tibet. There are only ten thousand troops left in Lhasa, five thousand having left for the East. The hitherto mysterious Chinese troops from Szechuan have now crossed the Lhari Pass, and are within two days' march of the Watse Pass, over which clear sailing is easily accomplishable within twelve days. It was against this force that the Tibetans directed resistance—a desperate chance, disobeying the Dalai Lama's order to cease fighting and negotiate peace. The Tibetans were heavily defeated, one thousand being killed.

The *Statesman's* special Chinese correspondent at Kalimpong, who supplies these details, says that the leading Tibetans, who have reached there, say three battalions of Chinese infantry and one of artillery are within eight days' march of Lhasa.

THE STORY DISCOUNTED.

SIMLA, MAY 25.

The story, which has found publication, of an alleged Tibetan reverse in Eastern Tibet receives no confirmation from news received at Gyantse, which is much nearer the scene of the supposed occurrence. The Tibetans at Kalimpong also disbelieve it. It appears to have arisen from the fact that the newspapers in China have reported the desire of the new Chinese Republic to send a force into Eastern Tibet, also that a Chinese warden of the Tibetan frontier has been named. In the present disturbed state of Western China, however, it is one thing to order a Chinese force to march into so distant a country as Tibet, and quite another to get the troops to undertake the journey and its attendant risks.

THE SIND FRONTIER.

Quieter Situation now Obtains.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, MAR 26.

The blocking of trade routes leading into Sind from the Jhalawan country on the frontier of the Larkana District has had an effect on Brahui raiders. The inhabitants of Jhalawan are mainly dependent for their food supplies on Sind, and by thus depriving them of their source of existence, particularly in this year's unfavourable season, they have been taught to realize the value of Sind and to mend their manners.

The dispute in connection with the Mengal succession, which was the real cause of the raids, has now been settled by the restoration of the former Sardar, Shakarkhan, and the Sardar with his son and others has paid a visit to the Commissioner in Sind, when guarantees having been given for future good behaviour, orders have been issued for the removal of the cordon, which is now considered no longer necessary. The police force drafted from Bombay will, however, be retained till all signs of disturbance disappear. Of reparation for past raids which the Jirgah at Quetta was to deal with, nothing definite is yet known.

A CALCUTTA STRIKE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY, 26.

The Currency Office strike is at an end. Ten out of the twenty-seven sorters on strike were reinstated yesterday. The rest will join on Monday.

(TELEGRAMS CONTINUED ON PAGE 6.)

YELLOW FEVER.

Danger of its Coming to India.

AMERICA'S REVENGE.

WITH reference to the recent note from Simla regarding the danger of the introduction of yellow fever into India as a result of the opening of the Panama Canal in the near future, the following remarks by a medical correspondent may be of interest.

Inter-communication of peoples has from remote times been an important, if not the most important, factor in the dissemination of diseases. When peoples, for peaceful or warlike purposes, began to cross the oceans, the mountains, or other natural barriers, which separated them from the rest of the world, the diseases hitherto peculiar to themselves were invariably transmitted directly or indirectly to their neighbours, and in many cases, where conditions allowed, became almost general throughout the human family. The American continent, in this way, owes to the Old World the introduction of small-pox and cholera. One of the great problems, amongst those of commercial, political and medical interest, raised by the near approach of the completion of the inter-oceanic 'ditch,' is the prevention of her retaliation by the gift to the Eastern hemisphere of yellow fever, one of the greatest scourges affecting mankind. Had France succeeded in her attempt to cut the Isthmus, there is no doubt that this fell disease would have been transmitted to, and would have secured a foothold in, the countries of the East. The prevention of such a calamity has been made possible by the subsequent discovery of the fact that the disease, like most diseases of the tropics, is insect-borne. The Stegomyia mosquito fulfils the same part with reference to yellow fever, as Anopheles does in the case of malaria.

Tropical America, the home of yellow fever, will soon be in constant direct and rapid communication with the teeming, insanitary cities of the East. The different Governments are fully alive to the danger, and measures are being taken to combat it. Yellow fever is essentially a town disease, and is most prevalent in the neighbourhood of docks, which are the hardest areas to keep in a sanitary condition. It may be transmitted by land or sea. The transmission of the disease from Para, a city at the mouth of the Amazon River in Brazil, was caused by the transference of mosquitos in lighters to the ships, lying at anchor several miles away in the estuary. The disease was carried to the West Coast of Africa, where finding suitable climatic conditions of heat and moisture, it throve and established itself firmly.

At various times it has showed itself more to the North and South, in Canada, the Argentine, in England and France, and epidemics have occurred at Gibraltar, Lisbon and Madrid. The advent of cold weather cut short these visits, and the disease has not survived.

The proved carrier of the disease, Stegomyia Fasciata, (though it is probable that this is not the only culprit) is a black mosquito with silvery markings (lyre-like in design) on the thorax, and silver or white bands on the legs at the joints. It is easy to differentiate between "Anopheles" and "Stegomyia," by observing the attitudes, which the insects adopt, when standing on a level surface. The "Anopheles" seems to stand on his head, appearing at an angle, while the body of "Stegomyia" lies almost parallel to the surface. "Stegomyia Fasciata" is found in all tropical countries, is common about houses, and breeds freely in water left lying about in yards, etc., as well as in tubs, tins, etc.

Mosquito destruction, strict quarantine and improved sanitation, are the chief safeguards upon which these countries must rely to escape contamination. The American system divides visitors from affected areas into "immunes," and "non-immunes." The former are not detained. The letter are kept under observation for five or six days, i.e., until the incubation period has passed. The temperatures of "suspects" are taken before dismissal. One attack is believed to give immunity against a renewal of the disease.

The name "yellow fever" is due to its jaundice, which shows itself on the 3rd or the 4th day in the whites of the eyes, and may give a faint or deep lemon colour to the skin of the entire body.

THE NEW DELHI.

Laying of a Foundation-Stone.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 25.

The question as to the date, on which the Government of India will formally take over the Delhi enclave, is now under consideration. The best time would probably be in September, as various details remain to be settled.

DELHI, MAY 25.

Colonel Cole laid the foundation-stone of the Secretariat Buildings in the temporary Delhi to-day, in the presence of the principal residents.

No successor has yet been appointed to Mr. Ward, engineer to the new City, who is laid up with enteric fever.

Eighty-seven bungalows for subordinates are being erected to the west of the Ridge. The work is proceeding day and night.

The *Morning Post* of Delhi states :—The office of the new Sanitary Department is to be located in the portion of the Town Hall building now occupied by the Delhi Public Library. The Library will have to move to the building now occupied by the honorary magistrates; the honorary magistrates in turn will move to the room now occupied by legal practitioners and they will have to remove to the Delhi District Bar Library, to a room where the old munsif's court was held. This room is only 14ft. by 14ft. and will not be sufficient to contain all the book-cases, and certainly cannot accommodate sixty lawyers."

MARTIAL LAW IN GOA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NOVA GOA, MAY 25.

Martial law was proclaimed on the 14th of February last for the Novas Conquistas districts. Yesterday this was extended to the Velhas Conquistas districts, where bands of budmashes have done a good deal of looting.

The Consul-General for Portugal at Bombay has received the following telegram from the Chief Secretary to Government of Goa :—

"The officers of the garrison now at Panjim came unexpectedly to present their compliments to H. E. the Governor-General of Goa, expressing to him their dedication, loyalty and their votes for the continuation of H. E's. government of India."

The Consul-General for Portugal has received the following telegram from H. E. the Governor-General of Goa :—

"Reinforcement composed of European Infantry and Artillery have left Lisbon for Goa. Fourteen more dangerous dacoits have been made prisoners by our troops, who captured many arms with the booty in the possession of the dacoits.

WAGON SHORTAGE.

The Bombay Chamber of Commerce, after consultation with the Bengal and Karachi Chambers, have sent the following telegram to the London Chamber of Commerce :—

"Bengal, Bombay, Karachi Chambers earnestly request Indian section protest energetically to Secretary of State regarding inability of Indian Railways to handle traffic. Congestion in every direction and present position deplorable owing to insufficient funds for equipment having been allotted for some years. Largely increased grants for several years indispensable. Consider present method financing railways unsuitable. Merchants and trade generally seriously inconvenienced. No immediate relief apparently possible. Question must be dealt with promptly or Indian trade and agriculture will seriously suffer in future. Trade requirements now far ahead of railway facilities. Recommend publication this telegram."

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

GERMANY'S AMBASSADOR.

The War and Mediation.

RUSSIAN FOREIGN POLICY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, MAY 11.

THE "Norddeutsche Allegemaine Zeitung" on Thursday evening that Count Wolff-Metternich's resignation has been accepted, and that the name of the personage designated as his successor would be published as soon as assurances had been received from the British Government that his nomination will be acceptable. Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, the present German Ambassador to Turkey is the choice. His Excellency has already made arrangements for the removal of his furniture from Constantenople to London. He goes to Karlsruhe and will see his Majesty on Saturday. In conversations with persons of varying political views on the question of the retirement of Count Wolff-Metternich, an interviewer gained the impression that, whilst valuing the services of the present Ambassador, most thoughtful people are of opinion that the time has come for a change. It is felt that a new page in the history of the relations of the two countries is being turned, and it is hoped it will be brighter than formerly. It is obvious that in leaving Constantinople for London Baron Marschall von Bieberstein feels assured of his ability to effect an improvement in Anglo-German relations. He is a man of seventy, who might well think of retiring at the end of a brilliant career. His great reputation would be marred by a failure in London, and if he goes it will be with the determination to add to the fame he has already won, writes a Berlin correspondent. It is hoped that the successor of Count Wolff-Metternich will not have his task made heavier by the folly of those who, with irrepressible tactlessness are constantly whipping the German public into a state of irritation. The latest example of this stupidity is afforded by the front page of a popular journal, in which, on the authority of an anonymous person purporting to be "an important diplomatist," the public is asked to believe that England arranged with Italy that the latter should permanently annex three Turkish Islands, in order to bring her into the sphere of the Triple Entente.

A preposterous story of this sort palmed off on an uncritical public is peculiarly harmful at the present moment, when many journals of repute are welcoming a change in the London Embassy as an augury of a more friendly feeling between the two nations in the future.

THE CAPTURE OF RHODES.

It was semi-officially announced in Rome on Sunday that Vice-Admiral Viale, on board the battleship Vittorio Emanuele, has sent the following wireless message from Rhodes, dated Saturday afternoon :—"I sent a white flag party to demand the surrender of the Governor, who stated that he had no means of offering any resistance, and that he was consequently abandoning the direction of affairs under protest. He added that he was unable to look after the garrison. The garrison retired to a position on which our ships opened fire. This bombardment has now ceased, and our troops are advancing on the town and will encamp to-night near Zeandrulli." General Ameglio has also sent a wireless message from Rhodes through the Regina Margherita, dated Saturday night, which reads as follows:—

"The disembarkation of troops and war material began at four o'clock this morning and was concluded at two o'clock in the afternoon. Hostilities were immediately begun against the enemy, who were repeatedly compelled to retire on the town of Rhodes, beaten by our fire and the bayonet charges of our soldiers and marines. At 7 p.m., on account of the lateness of the hour, the advance was stopped within half an hour's march of the town. "Our casualties are five wounded, two seriously. The losses suffered by the enemy are unknown, but are believed to be heavy. Fifty prisoners, were taken, including a squad of regulars." The Italian flag was hoisted over the town of Rhodes at two o'clock this afternoon amid the salutes of the warships and the cheers of the crews.

HOSTAGE DURING THE WAR.

The "Giornale d'Italia" contains an article on the present state of the hostilities between Turkey and Italy which says :—"Already the mastery of the Ægean had been left to us by the Turks by the withdrawal of their naval forces from the Dardanelles. That mastery was still better demonstrated by the first raid of our fleet, which occupied the island of Stampalia, where a naval base was formed. Even the largest islands are without means of communication with the Porte, owing to the cutting of the cables and the closing of the wireless stations. The object of occupying the island of Rhodes is, by obtaining possesion of part of the enemy's territory to damage his prestige, with the intention to restore that territory to the Turks as soon as they have withdrawn their troops from Lybia. The fact that General Ameglio is the leader of the expedition is a guarantee that operations will be vigorously conducted for the purpose of securing the incontestable establishment of Italian domination in the island and of crushing all resistance on the part of the Turkish garrison. The occupation of Rhodes once again demonstrates that Italy has full liberty of action against Turkey. The Turkish people will in the end understand this if the Porte does not hide the results of our operations from them."

TURKISH VIEW OF THE SITUATION.

In view of the seriousness of the situation a Constantinople correspondent thought it advisable to seek an interview with the Minister of War, General Mahmoud Shefket Pasha. The Minister made enough to the following observation: "Yes," he said, "the Italians have landed, not at (Laksaina Lachania), as is stated by all the papers, but, according to the latest dispatch which has reached me, at Phylax. The disembarkation was effected under cover of the guns of the warships, which carried out a prolonged bombardment. The Italians landed both infantry and artillery. Naturally we resisted, and there was a hot engagement. Down to the present the town of Rhodes has not been taken. There were some losses on both sides, and we captured a non-commissioned officer. We attribute the meagre results of the Italian action, despite the enormous efforts put forth by their artillery, to the extreme inferiority of their gunners, who are very excitable, and shoot badly." I then asked the Minister if he anticipated further attacks on other islands in the Archipelago, to which he replied that it was very probable.

"NO EFFECT IN TRIPOLI."

To my question as to what effect the latest Italian move would have upon the situation in Tripoli, he answered : "None, for it has no relation to that situation. The Italians are profiting by the extreme weakness of our navy to attack the archipelago, of which the only effective defence is a naval defence. We shall, of course, do our best to defend ourselves everywhere; but even if, eventually, the Great Isles should be occupied, we shall not yield a single iota on the Tripolitan question." Mahomoud Shefket Pasha went on to say that it was a matter of patience, and he added, smiling, "It does not appear to me credible that the Italians, aftere declaring the annexation of Tripoli, will also declare the annexation of the archipelago." When I asked the famous Minister of War if the Government was not perturbed by this new phase of the conflict, he replied: "I can affirm to you that neither myself nor my colleagues are in the least disturbed. As for the army, the sole result of the Italian action is to render it more exasperated than ever."

A PLAN FOR MEDIATION.

The declarations which Mahomoud Shefket Pasha are confirmed by the attitude of the Turkish Press, which remains quite calm in the face of the news of this disembarkation at Rhodes. Much greater importance is attached to the sudden departure of the German Ambassador, Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, for Berlin, and the impending journey of the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, the Margrave Pallavicini, to Vienna. These departures are attributed to some fresh effort at mediation, in order to bring hostilities to an end. In diplomatic circles it is believed that Baron Marschall has formed a plan for the solution of the Turco-Italian conflict. The broad lines of this scheme are said to be as follows: Turkey is to cede to Italy that portion of Tripoli which has been effectively occupied by the troops along the coast-line, leaving to Turkey the whole of the hinterland, together with two ports by which she would be able to maintain communication with the hinterland. In view of the existing state of public opinion in the Turkish

Empire, it appears extremely doubtful whether the Government could listen to any such arrangement. The Senate has just voted a reply to the Sultan's Address from the Throne, in which the declarations of the monarch relative to the maintenance of the integrity of Ottoman sovereignty in Tripoli were warmly approved. The first act of the Chamber of Deputies, which met for the first time on Saturday after the elections, was to vote an Address, thanking and encouraging the troops now fighting in Tripoli. Several Ministers and important politicians, whose opinion on the scheme attributed to Baron Marschall replied, without hesitation, that it was impossible, and absolutely inacceptable.

RUSSIA'S FOREIGN POLICY.

The cordiality of Franco-Russian relations has been in nowise affected by M. Sazonoff's speech, and the newspaper reports to the contrary are received in Governmental circles in St. Petersburg with amusement. The further statement that France is apprehensive that between Italy and Russia a private understanding has been arrived at is envisaged only from the humorous side. At Racconigi a private understanding was reached long ago, and all Europe was apprised of the fact. Since then no concerted plan of action has been agreed upon by Russia and Italy. The design ascribed to Russia of detaching Italy from the Triple Alliance exists only in the imagination of fanciful publicists. The Paris reports that an important passage in M. Sazonoff's expose was omitted are also ungrounded, as a hundred ear-witnesses can testify. Serious politicians perceive the community of Italian-Russian interests in the Balkans, which draw both Governments together, and the incompatibility of those respective temporary strivings which at present forbid joint action there. The stories woven round the alleged exceptional significance of the simultaneous sojourn of the Premier and the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and War in the Crimea are baseless. Russian commercial circles are moved to their depths by the losses inflicted by the closure of the Dardanelles, and the Government is being petitioned to make Turkey financially responsible. As yet no official step has been taken, and personally I am convinced that no such claim would lie in international law. The "Novoye Vremya" publishes a leader calling on Ministers to act vigorously, and refuse to submit the question to arbitration. "It behoves us to take our stand on the solid, unshakeable basis that Turkey may not cut off our communication with the open sea under any circumstances whatever, but that, if swayed by feelings psychologically justifiable, she should have ventured to infringe our rights, then she is absolutely bound to make good all the damage done to us in the fullest sense of this term, and not merely the direct losses, but also the falling off in possible profits."

"SULTAN IN NAME ONLY."

A number of telegrams from Fez on Friday depict a somewhat curious situation. For nearly a week M. Regnault and General Moinier have been engaged in arguing the Sultan out of a petulant determination to resign. It seems that Mulai Hafid is suffering from neurasthenia, an affection certainly very rare in the East, and the events that have occurred lately have tended to render it more acute. He has now one fixed idea, which is to make a journey to Rabat across the desert and proceed thence to Paris. The abdication is an alternative, though in that case he would make the same journey as a simple "sherif." Mulai Hafid asserts that last October the French Government authorised him to quit the throne and withdraw to any spot in Morocco he chose if he should wish to do so, and he declares that unless he is allowed to go to Paris he will claim the fulfilment of this engagement. No such promise has ever been mentioned publicly, but according to the "Temps" it was in reality made by M. de Selves on October 17 last. Before N. Regnault returned to his post the Sultan had frequently referred to his intention to abdicate, but M. Regnault succeeded in convincing him that such an act would be against his own interests and those of his country, and persuaded him to sign the treaty of protectorate. But since the revolution of last month he has grown nervous again, and now assert that unless he is authorised to travel he will abdicate. In an interview with the correspondent of the "Matin" he unburdens his mind, and, as he says, for the first time. His chief anxiety was to repudiate all responsibility for the riots and massacres at Fez, and he explained at great length how all authority had been taken out of his hands. "The civil administration and the governing of the tribes, as well as the control of my own army, have been taken from me," he said. "The chiefs of tribes, have been turned out and replaced without my even being told. I had no contact with the rural population, and do not know what they thought. Everybody saw that it was not I who was acting, and that all orders came from the French authorities. Documents and orders were no longer sealed with the Sherifian seal, but with a French one."

PRUSSIA AND THE POLES.

A Bill is to be introduced in the Lower House of the Prussian Diet with the object of checking the spread of Polish Nationalism in the provinces of East Prussia, Pomerania, and Danish Nationalism in Schleswig-Holsteim. The rate at which the Poles are increasing their holdings of land at the expense of the German element in the Polish-speaking and mixed districts has long been a cause of disquiet to the Government and of outcry in the Conservative Press. The Bill gives the Government power to raise £5,000,000, to be used to acquire land in "nationally endangered parts" in the abovenamed provinces. The land is to be sold and leased to German farmers and workmen on the "Rentengut" system, by which the occupant becomes the owner in return for the annual rent. The State reserves the right of repurchase in order to prevent the land from passing into Polish hands.

CALCUTTA'S POLICE DOGS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 25.

The police dogs in Calcutta are not officially recognised in any way. Some inspectors and sergeants have obtained dogs of various breeds, which they are trying to train according to the methods of Major Richardson.

DACCA UNIVERSITY SCHEME.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 25.

The Faridpur District Association has taken objection to the appointment of Mr. Nathan as President of the Dacca University Commission. It is said that amongst others the following gentlemen will sit on the committee :—Sir Ashutosh Mukherjee, the Vice-Chancellor ; Sir Gurudas Banerjee and Dr. Rashbehari Ghosh.

INDIAN RAIN GAUGES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 25.

It has been directed that in future all rain gauges and measure-glasses for rain-gauge stations in India, maintained for the purposes of the Indian Meteorological Department will be supplied by the Mathematical Instrument Office of the Survey of India Department at Calcutta, the responsibility for their accuracy resting with the former, after testing before the issue of the instrument.

PALM SUGAR INDUSTRY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 25.

In connection with Government measures for the improvement of the Indian sugar industry, special investigation is also being made into the palm sugar industry of the country at the Agricultural Research Institute at Pusa.

POLICE CONVICTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA MAY 26.

The Deputy Magistrate of Nowrah, yesterday convicted a sub-inspector and two constables of Jagathalhavpur of abetment of theft and wrongful confinement, and sentenced each to fifteen days imprisonment.

(TELEGRAMS CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5.)

PROGRESS OF KARACHI.

Commissioner Corrects Some Errors.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, MAY 25.

In the course of a speech at the distribution of prizes at the Karachi Grammar School, Mr. Younghusband, the Commissioner in Sind, took the opportunity to suggest that special attention be paid to teaching the children the history of the city. He referred to the lamentable ignorance displayed on this subject, and expressed surprise that recent articles in the London *Times* on the subject of the progress of Karachi, which bristled with inaccuracies regarding the early history of the town, should have been reproduced and endorsed by the local papers, and should not have elicited a single voice of protest from local historians. He explained that he referred to the attribution to Sir Bartle Frere of the initiation of the Karachi harbour works, and other schemes for the foundation of British administration in Sind, which were conceived by that soldier and administrator, Sir Charles Napier, the conqueror of Sind and Frere's illustrious predecessor, after whom the first step in the construction of the port had been named. Mr. Younghusband explained that no one recognised more than himself the debt Sind owed to Sir Bartle Frere, but the world-wide fame of this born administrator did not require the credit of the initiation of schemes, which the genius of Sir Charles Napier conceived, and the soundness of which Sir Bartle recognised and carried out.

THE ASHE MURDER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 25.

The *Madras Mail's* special correspondent at Ootacamund telegraphs to-day :—"The name of the man, who made a statement about the conspiracy to murder Mr. Ashe is T. H. Nelliyappen, and not as first reported. He is an Indian Christian of Tinnevelly, and came down to Ootacamund at his own expense to lay the facts known to him before the Chief Secretary. The railway police have taken a statement from him, which he repeated to the local police, to whom the railway police have made him over. His complaint is that he made representations to various persons in authority in Tinnevelly, but everybody treated him as insane. The local police have the man in their charge at present.

INDIAN PATENT OFFICE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 25.

In the course of an interesting report on the working of the Patent Office during 1911, published to-day, Mr. Graves has traced the history of the first Indian Patent Law and Act of 1859, granting exclusive privileges to inventors. The report states that the 1888 Act has been in force for twenty-three and a half years, during which 11,679 applications were made for the protection of inventions and exclusive privilege was obtained in 9,113 cases. In 1890 the number of applications was 319, and in 1911 they numbered 807. The increase was due to a rush at the last moment of applicants from the United Kingdom, who wanted to obtain certain advantages by applying under the old Act.

Mr. Graves further states that the number of applications during the year under the present Act has been 11,679 and of specifications 9,113 and compared with 1910 there has been an increase of 140 applications. The amount received as continuance fees, by payment of which existing privileges are kept in force, has increased by Rs. 2,650 and the total income of the office is higher by Rs. 3,149.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, MAY 25.

At to-day's meeting of the Calcutta University Senate, the Vice-Chancellor made a lengthy statement regarding the proposed Regius Professorship of Indian History. He said that on the 6th of February, he informally suggested to the Viceroy the foundation of two professorships, one for history and the other for mathematics, to commemorate Their Majesties' visit. The Viceroy received the proposal sympathetically, and a formal proposal was made. At the suggestion of Sir James Du Boulay the Syndicate met and formulated the resolutions, which were communicated to the Viceroy. On the 20th of April the University was informed that the Government of India had decided not to provide funds for the history professorship, in view of the establishment of an Oriental Institute at Delhi.

The Syndicate then decided to provide money for the proposed history chair.

THE MOSLEM UNIVERSITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALIGARH, MAY 25.

The Hon. the Raja of Mahmoodabad is expected at Aligargh shortly to confer on the subject of the constitution of the Moslem University with Nawab Viqar-ul-Mulk, who is unfortunately suffering from a slight attack of paralysis, which may prevent his attending the meeting fixed for the 2nd and 3rd of June at Lucknow on this subject. The Nawab Viqar-ul-Mulk has contributed an article to the *Aligarh Institute Gazette*, in which he criticises the draft regulations as they now stand, particularly in connection with the question of affiliation.

RESEARCH IN THE UPPER AIR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 25.

The Meteorological Department, which for some time past has been examining the upper air, has been handicapped to a certain extent by lack of funds and men. This question has been under active discussion for some time past, and it is hoped that funds will be provided for the research next year.

VOLUNTEER MUSKETRY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 25.

The Government of India have ruled that the allowance of Rs. 2 per annum for musketry prizes, authorised for efficient members of volunteer corps, is permissible for reservists, also provided that they have qualified as efficient reservists.

ARMY PHYSICAL TRAINING.

Details of Re-organisation Scheme.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 25.

A re-organisation scheme of the physical training staff in India has been sanctioned so as to bring this branch of army administration into conformity with the system prevailing at Home. The Indian Army order provides that central schools shall be maintained, one for the Northern Army at Ambala and one for the Southern Army at Poona. The existing 1st class gymnasia at Lucknow and Secunderabad will be converted into 2nd class gymnasia, and used by the troops stationed in their vicenity. The appointments of Inspector of Gymnasia and Superintendents of Gymnasia are abolished, and an Inspector of Physical Training and Superintendent of Physical Training for each army have been substituted.

The Inspector of Physical Training will be on the staff of Army Commanders.

His rank will be that of a major or captain in the British Service.

His pay, Indian pay of the rank and branch plus staff pay at Rs. 300 per mensem.

Qualifications : First class certificate of physical training and swordmanship. Hindusthani, lower standard.

Tenure of appointment : Four years.

Duties : To inspect each British and Indian unit in the army, to which appointed yearly if possible (Aden excepted) and to submit inspection reports to general officers commanding divisions and independent Brigades and annual reports to Army Commanders ; to give advice to Army Commanders on matters of physical training ; to supervise the staff of schools, examine classes, award certificates and afford advice and assistance at divisional and independent brigade assaults-at-arms.

To secure uniformity of training, the two Inspectors should meet and confer together at least once annually, preferably before the commencement of classes.

WIRELESS STATIONS IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

ALLAHABAD, MAY 25.

To correct a misimpression, the *Pioneer* says that wireless stations are entirely under the control of the Telegraph Department. Four stations now in working order at Calcutta, Allahabad, Delhi and Jutogh (Simla) were put up by the Marconi Company for the Government, while the new stations at Bombay, Karachi, Lahore and Nagpur are being erected solely by the Telegraph Department without outside aid, and the wireless staff for them all has been selected and trained in this country by the same agency. As this has thrown a great deal of additional work on the Department, the services of Royal Engineer officers have been lent to the Telegraphs, and Royal Engineer non-commissioned officers have been obtained from England to take charge of the machinery in each station.

FIFTY HOUSES BURNED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 25.

A destructive fire is reported from Miani, near the Bhera District, Shahpur. It broke out in the early morning of the 23rd inst. and fifty houses, evacuated on account of plague, were burnt down. A fire-engine had to be brought from Bhera. The loss is estimated at over a lakh of rupees. The fire is believed to be the work of budmashes, who wanted to rob the vacated houses.

THE KHOST CAMPAIGN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 25.

The Afghan tribal levies are making slow progress on the Khost frontier, where they are opposed by the Mogals and the Jadrans, with some of the Suleman Khel. Regular troops have not yet entered the valley.

ALLAHABAD, MAY 26.

The progress of events in the Khost Valley is being closely observed on the Kurram border. In the case of a large number of fugitive tribesmen appearing in the Kurram, precautions will be taken to secure their prompt disarmament.

VICEREGAL NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 25.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge attended the horse show at Annandale.

Their Excellencies lunched with the Commander-in-Chief's staff. Her Excellencies presented the prizes at the conclusion of the horse show.

Their Excellencies left for Mashobra in the evening.

ALLAHABAD, MAY 26.

The *Pioneer* understands that Lord Carmichael will visit Simla as a guest of the Viceroy in September.

HONORARY PHYSICIANS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 26.

A Government resolution states that the Lieutenant-Governor is desirous of appointing private medical practitioners as honorary physicians and surgeons of Government hospitals. He directs that if suitable medical practitioners are ready to take up the appointments, honorary physicians and surgeons shall be appointed at the Government hospitals in Allahabad, Benares, Bareilly, Cawnpore, and Meerut. These appointments will be in the first instance for three years, and at the end of that period it will be decided whether the system has been sufficiently successful to justify its continuance or extension.

SIMLA HORSE SHOW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 25.

The annual horse show was held this evening and proved an unqualified success. The weather was cloudy, but nevertheless there was a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen. The officers of the Jutogh Garrison were "At Home," and the Viceroy's Band was in attendance. The best horse in the show was the Viceroy's "Fitzeral," the second was Captain Steele's "American Girl" and the next best Major Holden's "Mannk." There were thirteen classes, which were keenly competed for and among the popular prize winners were the Maharaja of Patiala and the Maharaja of Kishengarh. The latter's "Mary Jane" came out best in the jumping competition.

Her Excellency Lady Hardinge distributed the prizes.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

The following news later than the mail appears in the Australian papers.

HOME RULE.

London, May 10.

At a conference of the Nonconformist Unionist Association in London to-day the Lord Mayor of Belfast said he did not believe the Home Rule Bill would become law, but if it did 300,000 men would be ready in three days to fight at their ancestors defended Derry.

Addressing the 1900 Club to-day Sir Edward Carson, M.P., said that no compromise was possible with regard to Home Rule. He never indulged in brag, but if the Bill were passed and the Irish loyalists were coerced at the point of the bayonet it would be a bad thing for the army and it would be dangerous for the Empire.

In the House of Commons Mr. L. N. de Rothschild (Unionist) has given notice of an amendment to exempt Antrim, Armagh, Down, and Londonderry from the operation of the Bill. Notice has been given of several amendments to make the Senate elective on the proportional representation principle.

After the division in the House of Commons yesterday on the motion for the second reading of the Bill, Mr. John Redmond (leader of the Nationalists) was introduced for the first time to Lady Frederick Cavendish, whose husband (Lord Frederick Cavendish) was assassinated in Phoenix Park in 1882. Lady Frederick warmly congratulated Mr. Redmond upon his triumph in the cause that she had long had at heart.

NATIONAL INSURANCE.

London, May 12.

Addressing the Insurance Advisory Committee comprising representatives of the employers, the workers, and the doctors, yesterday, Mr. Lloyd-George said that whatever amendments were required in the National Insurance Act two vital features—compulsory contributions and the genaral character of the benefits—must remain untouched.

The committee eventually appointed two subcommittees, one to deal with the financial regulations and the other to deal with medical questions.

FRENCH DESPERADOES.

Paris, May 11.

Yesterday two thieves, 19 years of age, attacked the residence of a septuagenarian lady and stole the latter's jewels, title deeds, and money. Subsequently they came into conflict with the police and numerous revolver shots were exchanged before the desperadoes were arrested.

THE PACIFIC ISLANDS.

London, May 10.

The Melanesian Mission gave a farewell entertainment to Bishop Wood to-day. Vice-Admiral Sir Wilmot Fawkes, who was among the speakers at the gathering, said that except for such missions little would be done to give Christian civilisation to the Pacific Islands. He thought that England, through her navy, should do more to help the work by preventing the sale of gin and arms to the natives.

MISS MALECKA.

St. Petersburg, May 10.

At Warsaw yesterday Miss Malecka, an Engliswoman, was sentenced to four years' penal servitude for having belonged to a Polish revolutionary organisation.

The prosecution asserted that she was associated with Joseph Pilsudzki, the organiser of two bomb attacks upon a railway train carrying Government funds.

Miss Pickarska declared in evidence that the accused was acquainted with Bronislas Pilsudzki, a Polish ethnogrephers, but not with Joseph Pilsudzki, and she had acted as intermediary in the sale of Bronislas Pilsudzki's collection to Cambridge University.

Counsel for the defence stated that the accused went to Poland to see her father's country and to visit Chopin's birthplace.

AMERICAN DISTURBANCES.

New York, May 11.

At Scranton in Pennsylvania, yesterday the miners on strike broke through a police cordon surrounding a number of strike-breakers. In a fierce conflict many persons were fatally injured. Order was restored by troops being sent to the assistance of the police.

NEWSPAPER STRIKE.

Chicago, May 11.

The newspaper employees on strike here yesterday attacked the newsboys because of their selling journals issued by non-union workers. Great disorder was caused and as a result many persons were arrested.

At San Francisco the employees in several newspaper offices struck out of sympathy with the Chicago men.

JEWISH BAKERS' STRIKE.

Montreal, May 11.

The Jewish bakers in the city struck yesterday and indulged in acts of violence. Two employers were beaten in the streets, and the wife of one of them was knocked senseless. The employers appealed to the police for protection.

THE BLACK PERIL.

Capetown, May 10.

In the Union House of Assembly to-day a debate took place upon Sir T. W. Smartt's motion in favour of an inquiry into the outrages committed by natives.

In the course of the debate it was stated that 20 large firms engaged in illicit liquor-selling were responsible for the outrages.

Mr. Hertzog (Minister for Justice) admitted that the assaults were increasing in number, but not to the extent that people believed.

Mr. Botha (Prime Minister) said the time was coming when Parliament must seriously consider the question of preventing the intermingling of whites and natives. He promised to appoint a Commission to make a full investigation of the whole matter.

PRUSSIAN SOCIALISTS.

Berlin, May 11.

As a protest against the expulsion of Herr Borchardt from the Prussian Diet on Thursday several thousands of Social Democrats yesterday paraded the streets of Berlin singing the "Marseillaise." The police using swords, scattered the demonstrators and wounded many of them, in addition to arresting several others.

AMERICAN STORMS.

New York, May 11.

Terrific storms passed over Desmoines (in Iowa) and New Orleans yesterday, and as a result many houses were flooded. Lightning struck a warehouse at Desmoines and started a fire that destroyed the building.

BOXING.

San Francisco, May 12.

Wolgast secured a newspaper decision in a four rounds' bout with "Willie" Ritchie. The champion (Wolgast) winced frequently as the result of body blows. Evidently the operation for appendicitis which he recently underwent affected him. He was covered with blood after the second round, and two fortunate drives in the third round saved the champion. The sporting writers gave a draw as a decision.

Los Angeles, May 10.

"Jack" White, Chicago featherweight, scored an easy victory over Frank Conley. At the end of the twelfth round Conley's manager threw up the sponge.

AS refreshing as a plunge in the surf is the general verdict on Dr. Benach's Spearmint Dentifrice Creme the favourite dentifrice of the Americans. Cleanses and beautifies the teeth, strengthens the gums and destroying germs purifies the breath. Tooth Elexir is for those who prefer liquid. Samples and literature post free, from MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

REMOVAL OF HUMAN BONES.

Convictions and Sentences Reversed.

AT the Bombay High Court on Saturday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod concluded the hearing of an appeal from a decision of Mr. M. B. Tyebji, Sessions Judge of Broach, who convicted Bhica Hamal and Musa Adam Ada of fabricating false evidence, and sentenced the former to transportation for life and the latter to ten years' rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. D. B. Binning, instructed by Mr. C. A. Rele, appeared for the accused and Mr. H. C. Coyaji, instructed by Mr. R. W. Desai, for the Crown.

The facts of this appeal have been reported.

After hearing the arguments of counsel, their Lordships, in delivering their judgment, said that the evidence in the case was very conflicting. There was no doubt that the approver Dhulia had taken part in removing human bones from a grave-yard in the village of Bhamio to Veganpur, and if they believed Dhulia's evidence, it was clear that the two accused had also taken part in the removal of the bones ; but Dhulia was not a person of character and he could not be believed without corroborative evidence. His evidence, therefore, needed very careful scrutiny. The Sessions Judge had set out in his judgment evidence which, he said, supported Dhulia's story in implicating the accused. The first was the evidence of enmity between the first accused and Punjabhai. No doubt, there was a certain amount of ill-feeling between the two, but it did not follow from that fact alone that the accused would be likely to fabricate evidence against him.

The next fact relied upon by the learned Judge was the evidence that certain anonymous petitions were sent to the police, and the Judge believed from the evidence of hand-writing experts that these were sent by the first accused ; but the evidence of the experts was absolutely unsatisfactory, and their Lordships disregarded it entirely and held that he did not write or send these petitions. Then the only direct evidence implicating the accused was the evidence of the gateman, but this piece of evidence was disbelieved by the Sessions Judge, and their Lordships thought rightly disbelieved. The only other evidence was the statement made by the first accused on the 4th July before the District Magistrate. It was clear that that statement was a false one. It might be that it was made to assist the conspiracy to involve Punjabhai, but it might also be that others had put up the accused to tell this extraordinary story.

Their Lordships, therefore, thought that however strong the probabilities of the case might be yet on the evidence before them, it was unsafe to convict the accused. They, accordingly, reversed the convictions and sentences and ordered the accused to be acquitted and discharged.

A RANI AND HER HEIR.

Dispute over Birth of a Son.

AN appeal from a decision of Mr. W. T. W. Baker, Sessions Judge of Belgaum, who convicted Ramchandra Venkaji, Kulkarni, of Kannur village, of making a false entry in the village births and deaths register, and sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment, was next heard by their Lordships.

Mr. H. Campbell, instructed by Mr. S. S. Patkar, appeared for the accused and Mr. R. W. Desai for the Crown.

The prosecution case was that Raja Bajirao, a wealthy nobleman of Hyderabad State, died in January 1906 leaving behind him a widow Yamoonabai, but no children. His heir was his cousin Dattajirao, who claimed the estate, but the widow said that she was pregnant. The lady was thereupon examined by the Civil Surgeon, Dr. Robson, and a lady doctor, Miss Barnett, who reported that she was not pregnant. The Rani was not satisfied with this report, and she expressed her willingness to be examined by an officer of the Indian Medical Service, Captain Bradfield. The other side then applied that any such examination should be conducted in the presence of the lady doctor and the Civil Surgeon, to prevent any other woman being substituted for the Rani. The Rani, thereafter, left Aurangabad against the orders of the talukdar, and resided at Belgaum from August to November 1906. During her stay in Belgaum, a son was born to one of her maid-servants, and on her return to Aurangabad, the Rani entered the city amid a procession of elephants and sowars, and represented the child as her own. The birth of the child was stated in an application to the talukdar to have taken place on the 26th of August in the village of Kannur, and the prosecution alleged that the accused, who was a kulkarni of that village, was bribed to make this false entry in the village births register.

On the evidence, the Sessions Judge found that no son was born to the Rani, and that the entry made by the accused was false. He did not accept the accused's explanation that this fact was not false to his knowledge, and convicted and sentenced him as above stated.

After hearing the arguments, their Lordships, in delivering their judgment, said that though they did not agree with all the reasonings of the Sessions Judge, yet they were satisfied on the evidence that the accused had committed the offence, with which he was charged. They therefore, confirmed the conviction and sentence and dismissed the appeal.

FORGERY BY A KHOT.

AT the Bombay High Court on Saturday Mr. Binning applied for the reduction of the sentence of two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 passed on Kazi Gulam Molidin Kazi Sahabudin, a Khot of the Kolaba district, by Mr. G. D. Madgaonkar, Sessions Judge of Thana, for forgery and personation.

The accused, who had a large legal share in the property in December 1901, forged a relinquishment deed and took a man with him, who impersonated the tenant who had died. The offence came to light a few months ago, when the dead man's son applied for a transfer.

Mr. Binning said that his client had committed this offence, when he was only 18, and that no wrongful loss had been caused to any one by this deed, as the accused had a large legal share in the property.

Mr. Dhurandhar, who appeared for the Crown, pointed out that the offence was of a peculiarly public character, and that the Khots were influential people and took every opportunity of oppressing their tenants.

Their Lordships declined to interfere with the sentence, but added that the matter might be considered by Government, who would be addressed accordingly.

ARMS ACT CASE.

BEFORE the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod, on Saturday, Mr. G. B. Rele applied for the revision of the sentence of one month's rigorous imprisonment passed on Ganpat Supdu Gujar by the First Class Magistrate of Amalner under the Arms Act for being in possession of two guns without a license.

Mr. Rele said that his client had admitted possession, but the Magistrate had surmised from the appearance of the guns, which were rusty and old that they must have been used by the accused, though there was no evidence to support that view. The accused had already undergone ten days' imprisonment, and he asked their Lordships to remit the remaining portion of the sentence.

Their Lordships rejected the application.

During the absence of Major-General Sir Malcom Grover on four months' leave, Colonel Holloway will act as Secretary in the Army Department.

THE subscriptions to the German National Aviation Fund now amount to £100,000.

THELMA stands for all that is good in perfume, Delightful odor, permanence, and delicacy. No wonder THELMA is so popular. A trial of it will convince you. —MADON, SONS & Co. The Original MADON'S Crawford Market, Bombay.

SENTENCE ENHANCED.

A REFERENCE made to the High Court by the District Magistrate of Nasik to enhance the sentence of one month's imprisonment passed on a "bhamta," Ananda Babaji, for theft of ornaments valued at Rs. 25 from a railway train, next came up for hearing, when Mr. Sattiye showed cause on behalf of the accused.

The District Magistrate, in his reference, stated that the man had twice been bound over to keep the peace and had once been sent to jail for theft.

Mr. Sattiye said that the fact of the previous convictions was before the trying Magistrate, and there was nothing to show that the Magistrate had exercised his discretion injudiciously.

Their Lordships enhanced the sentence to that of one year's imprisonment, as the offence was of a particularly heinous character and difficult to be discovered.

AN IMMORAL CONTRACT.

A REFERENCE made by the Sessions Judge to acquit a woman named Jani, who was convicted of cheating in respect of Rs. 35 by Sardar Vinchurkar, Magistrate of the first class, Nasik, and sentenced to four months' imprisonment on the ground of an illegal conviction, was then taken up by their Lordships.

Mr. R. W. Desai appeared to support the conviction.

The facts of the case were that the accused agreed to let her daughter on hire for dancing for one year for Rs. 70 to one Ananda Raju. She took Rs. 35 in advance, and then failed to deliver possession of her daughter.

The Sessions Judge said that this agreement was of an immoral character, inasmuch as the real purpose was concubinage, and besides it could not be stated that the accused, when she took the Rs. 35, intended to cheat the complainant.

Mr. Desai, in supporting the conviction, said that there was no evidence to show that dancing was concubinage.

Their Lordships set aside the conviction and sentence and acquitted the accused.

SANCTION REVOKED.

MR. L. A. Shah next applied to their Lordships for the revision of an order passed by Mr. E. Byramshaw, first class Magistrate of Ahmedabad, sanctioning the prosecution of Manishankar Lalubhai and three others for perjury.

Mr. Shah stated that in a theft case before him the Magistrate had to choose between two stories. The complainant in that case stated that a silk 'dhotar' given to him by the accused, was forcibly taken from him by the accused, and the accused stated that the accused gave it to him voluntarily. After acquitting the accused in that case, the Magistrate, in the course of that judgment, granted sanction against the applicants, who were not even called upon to show cause nor to state what portions of the evidence were false.

Their Lordships set aside the sanction granted by the Magistrate.

POLICE COURTS.

A VEXATIOUS CHARGE.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, one Narayen Govindram was charged with breach of trust in respect of certain furniture valued at Rs. 200 belonging to Mofoomal Tofaldas. Inspector De Burgh prosecuted and Mr. Crage, pleader, defended the accused. The complainant stated that he had left in charge of the accused his furniture, when he went to his native places some three months ago. On his return about a fortnight ago he found that all the property had been removed from his room.

In cross-examination, however, it transpired that the complainant had borrowed Rs. 30, when he went to his country and authorized the accused to sell the property in order to recoup the loan.

His Worship observed that this was a malacious and vexatious charge and found that the facts as stated in the complaint were not true and acquitted the accused and ordered the complainant to pay the accused Rs. 20 as compensation.

JUVENILE OFFENDER.

IN the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. H. P. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, one John Francis, aged 14 was charged with having on the 23rd May, 1912, committed the theft of one gold pulli and two gold beads, worth Rs. 8, from the neck of a child. The Magistrate convicted him and as he was a juvenile offender sentenced him to receive five stripes.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic earnings for week ending 11th May 1912.

	Miles Open.	Total for the week.	Earnings for previous week	Total to date.
Approximate earnings for week ending 11th May 1912......				
G. I. P. Ry. Including I. M. Ry. System ...	2791·68	1732900	32268160	34001060
A.-D.-C. Ry......	125·90	38700	874236	912936
BaranKotah Ry.	40·29	4800	64188	68988
Total...	2957·87	1776400	33206584	34982984
Earnings for correspg. 7 days ending 11th May 1911. G. I. P. Ry. Including I. M. R. System ...	2791·34	1569437	28775558	30344995
A.-D.-C. Ry. ...	125·66	36917	615584	652501
B.-K. Ry.........	40·29	2670	46246	48916
Total...	2957·29	1609024	29437388	31046412
Inc. or Dec. G.I.P.R. Incg. I.M. R. System	+ 0·34	+163463	+ 3492602	+ 3656065
A.D.C.R.	+ 0·24	+ 1783	+258652	+260435
Baran-Kotah B.	......	+ 2130	+ 17942	+ 20072

NOTE.—Corrected with Audited figures upto 28 March 1912.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY—Broad Gauge System. Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 11th May on 945·61 miles open :—

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.........	Rs. 2,20,000	Rs. 4,50,000	Rs. 4,000	Rs. 6,74,000
Or per mile of Railway.........	233	476	4	713
For previous 18 weeks of half year	37,84,330	84,11,580	73,709	12269619
Total for 19 week	40,04,230	88,61,580	77,709	12948619
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	2,20,033	5,34,394	7,939	7,62,366
Per mile of Ry...	233	565	8	806
Total to corresponding date...	86,39,360	81,57,496	90,979	11887835

Decrease for the week ....Rs. 88,366
Increase to date.........Rs. 10,55,784

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU
The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street London, Established over 35 years.

THE WEATHER.

Present Indications of the Monsoon.

So far as it is possible to judge from existing indications, the prospects of the monsoon are no more reassuring than they were a week ago. Unless they change materially (as fortunately, of course, it is quite possible that they may) within the next seven days or so, it is probable that parts of the Bombay Presidency will once more be faced with scarcity. There need be no doubt that the pucca burst has occurred at Colombo, and the direction, which the current is taking, appears to be satisfactory. The weakness of the current, however, is marked, and unless it is considerably strengthened within the next few days, it would be well, we are advised, to take early precautions in Gujarat.

CONDITIONS OFF CEYLON.

The "Times of Ceylon" of the 21st instant wrote :—

Several incoming steamers have been delayed by the monsoon weather. The Hansa liner "A. J. D. Ablers" was expected from Hankow yesterday evening, but only arrived this morning, heavy weather preventing her from keeping up to time. The Bibby steamer "Worcestershire," which put into harbour at 4 p m. yesterday from Rangoon, although expected in the morning, also reports experiencing heavy weather on the voyage. Another Hansa liner, the "Bramfels," is already two days overdue from Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 25.

The weather has been still slightly unsettled in the Western Himalayas, and numerous thunderstorms have occurred there. The rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, local in Bengal and a few falls are reported from Burma and extreme South Peninsula. Local thunderstorms have occurred in Rajputana, Central India and the west United Provinces. Chief amounts are :—Rangoon and Dhubri one inch ; Sibsagar one and a half.

The mail steamer which arrived at Bombay yesterday morning experienced a slight south-westerly swell in the Arabian Sea. This indicates that an advance of the monsoon is occurring over the South Arabian Sea; the advance may, however, prove temporary.

Forecast—The rainfall is likely to diminish in Kashmir. No large change elsewhere.

SIMLA, MAY 26.

No rain is reported from Kashmir, but a feeble disturbance, which gave a light rainfall in Baluchistan yesterday is now affecting the extreme north of India, where a light precipitation will probably be renewed to-day. The rainfall has been local in Assam, North Bengal, Chota Nagpur and a few falls have occurred in Lower Burma and the South Peninsula.

Principal amounts are :—Rangoon, one inch ; Dhubri three ; Jalpaiguri and Chaibasa one and a half, and Kodaikanal one.

Forecast :—Light precipitation in the extreme north ; and no important change elsewhere.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 25th OF MAY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 25th May, 1912, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded in the south-east Punjab but have cleared over the rest of the division. Humidity is in excess at Delhi and nearly normal elsewhere. Temperature during the day has fallen and is now below the average at Rawalpindi and Delhi ; night temperature is also in defect at most places.

The United Provinces.—Light cloud persists in the extreme east but skies are clear elsewhere. The air contains the usual amount of moisture. Temperature is normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Moderate cloud has appeared in lower Sind while skies remain clear in other districts. The air is damper in upper Sind but the average amount of moisture is present in it elsewhere. Temperature is normal except for an excess in the minimum at Jacobabad and Bikaner and a defect at Jaipur and Kotah.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess in north Central India West. Temperature is normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies have cleared in the extreme east but remain moderately to heavily clouded in other places. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is in defect at Hoshangabad.

The Konkan.—Skies continue lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in Hyderabad and clear in the Bombay Deccan. The air is drier than usual at most places. Night temperature is below the average at Malegaon.

General Remarks.—Numerous dust or thunderstorms have occurred in Rajputana and the adjacent parts of Gujarat and the United Provinces and also in the extreme south of the Peninsula but the associated rainfall has been insignificant. Skies remain moderately to heavily clouded in the central parts of the country, in Mysore and on the Malabar Coast.

Scattered thunder-storms are likely in the central parts of the country and southern half of the Peninsula. A few falls are probable in Mysore and on the Malabar Coast.

Appended is Saturday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observation taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st Nov. to date.
Bushire (24th)	101·8	80·0	...	9·90
Jask	94·3	76·8	...	2·38
Muskat (24th)	106·3	90·1	...	7·60
Multan	106·8	81·5	...	8·96
Rawalpindi	91·9	62·9	...	9·67
Lahore	103·4	76·2	...	4·61
Sirsa	111·3	83·0	...	3·74
Ambala	105·5	78·9	...	3·57
Delhi	105·0	75·8	0·07	5·74
Agra	110·0	81·0	0·03	4·63
Mainpuri	...	...	...	...
Jhansi	...	...	...	...
Cawnpore	105·7	84·4	...	4·20
Allahabad	107·6	81·0	...	2·38
Jacobabad	114·6	91·8	...	0·85
Karachi	89·0	81·0	...	0·28
Ajmer	107·4	83·7	...	0·99
Jaipur	108·2	74·1	0·03	3·54
Kotah	1 9 6	80·1	0·04	1·05
Bhuj	97·0	79·0	...	0·00
Dwarka	89·3	81·7	...	0·08
Veraval	86·1	81·9	...	0·00
Rajkot	103·0	77·0	...	0·25
Bhavnagar Para	102·5	79·5	...	0·02
Surat	94·4	78·6	...	0·00
Ahmedabad	104·1	?	...	0·26
Deesa	107·3	80·4	...	0·00
Neemuch	101·9	78·0	...	0·69
Indore	101·1	75·1	...	0·61
Jubbulpore	104·3	81·8	...	6·10
Saugor	104·3	79·6	...	2·78
Hoshangabad	101·1	81·4	...	2·82
Khandwa	105·7	78·1	...	2·01
Akola	108·2	78·1	...	2·58
Amraoti	106·3	79·3	...	3·91
Nagpur	108·6	85·8	...	9·23
Chanda	109·5	87·5	...	4·63
Raipur	105·7	81·6	...	4·19
Bombay	92·5	82·4	...	0·27
Ratnagiri	91·8	81·9	...	0·56
Mormugao	92·0	82·7	...	3·36
Karwar	90·7	81·0	...	4·22
Malegaon	105·9	71·1	...	3·04
Ahmednagar	101·1	70·0	...	2·31
Poona	93·5	71·8	...	2·58
Sholapur	103·3	78·1	...	2·65
Bijapur	101·7	74·3	...	1·60
Belgaum	92·3	67·5	...	4·71
Aurangabad	101·9	72·7	...	3·52
Nizamabad (Indur)	109·4	85·2	...	4·92
Hyderabad	104·8	80·7	...	5·12
Mangalore	92·8	79·8	...	5·05
Calicut	89·3	79·6	...	13·70
Cochin	89·2	75·7	0·05	24·69
Colombo	89·0	77·0	0·05	55·94
Masulipatam	110·3	83·2	...	7·94
Bellary	104·0	78·3	...	1·34
Cuddapah	107·2	86·4	...	2·65
Madras	99·5	83·0	...	21·89
Bangalore	94·8	71·3	0·03	4·26
Coimbatore	96·4	75·3	...	6·43
Trichinopoly	95·1	79·3	...	19·24
Negapatam	95·5	82·0	...	51·21

CURRENT INDIAN NEWS.

The new Senate Hall of Allahabad University, the erection of which is now nearing completion, is to be opened about the end of July or beginning of August.

The estimate has been sanctioned for the supply of drinking water from tube wells for the use of the new headquarters of the Dera Ghazi Khan district at Ghoratta.

Proposals for the permanent shutting down of the workshops department at the Civil Engineering College at Roorkee are, it is understood, under consideration.

Coolies are busy making up a portion of the Murree recreation ground, which slipped during the winter, so as to have it ready for the annual hockey tournament.

The Simla Volunteer Rifles hold a special field day on June 8th, when they go down the railway line for manœuvres in the neighbourhood of Dharampur and Subathu.

Sanction has been given for the construction of a road over the Jalauri Pass to Ubi, in Kulu, being a continuation of the Baina Kot road, which is making good progress.

At the Meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council at Simla in September the Wakf Bill and other measures will be referred to Select Committees for consideration and report.

The opium revenue to end of May is better than the estimate by Rs. 50,73,310. Last year, the outturn of opium per bighs in Behar was the lowest on record with the exception of that in the bad season of 1900-1.

We hear from Delhi that Colonel Cole, Director of Works, will proceed to Simla again next week in connection with the consideration of plans for the temporary accommodation of the Government of India in the ensuing cold weather.

The District Board of Chitoor has sanctioned the opening of an "itinerating dispensary" for the extermination of malaria in the district and the employment, for a period of six months of a Sub-Assistant Surgeon in connection with the dispensary.

There is to be no polo dinner at Viceregal Lodge, Simla, this season to members of teams competing in the Beresford Tournament. Lord Hardinge has had to forego his intention of entertaining the polo players by reason of the court mourning for the late King of Denmark.

Sir James duBoulay is about, to join the Simla Volunteer Rifles. Sir James's previous volunteering experience was when an undergraduate at the University, he joined the Oxford University Volunteers, and when he was Political Secretary to the Bombay Government he served in the Poona Volunteer Rifles.

Colonel J. Farmer, Civil Veterinary Department, who has been Superintendent of the Government Cattle Farm at Hissar for several years, becomes Chief Superintendent of the department, in the Punjab, being succeeded at Hissar by Mr. R. Brandford of the same department, from the Lahore Veterinary College.

Sir Archdale Earle having resigned his position as a member of the Council of the Imperial Library the Government of India invited the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to nominate a member of the mercantile community to serve in his stead. Mr. F. Rawson, C. M. G., having agreed to serve, his name has been duly submitted to the Imperial Government.

The output of coal (in tons) in each province in British India from the mines under the operation of the Indian Mines Act during 1911 was as under:—Eastern Bengal and Assam, 294,895 tons; Bengal, 11,468,904 tons; Punjab, 30,575 tons; North-Western Frontier Province, 140 tons; Baluchistan, 42,598 tons and Central Provinces, 211,616 tons, making a total of 12,048,726 tons in all.

The necessity for an increase in the jail accommodation in Burma, says, the last report on jail administration in the province, is beyond dispute, and the necessary extensions will be carried out as rapidly as funds admit. Last year, there was a slight decrease of 110 in the number of convicts admitted to jail as compared with the previous year, but there was a considerable amount of over-crowding in the jails.

To keep the people of Chota Nagpur in touch with Patna, the capital of the new province, it is very desirable, writes a local paper to connect Ranchi with Patna by a Railway. The East Indian Railway are going to construct a broad-gauge line from Gya to Sherghaty "via Budh Gya. The same paper learns that there is a proposal to start a survey operation for the construction of a line from Sherghaty to Ranchi.

It appears that an impression got abroad in Bankipore that Sir Charles Bayley was against the establishment of the seat of Government in Behar and Orissa at Patna. In short, that he preferred to make Ranchi the capital. There was an uproar in Patna. His Honour has, however, reassured the people of Patna that the Government has no intention of abandoning Patna as the seat of Government.—"Englishman."

The Eastern Bengal State Railway Police, assisted by the Bengal C. I. D., are enquiring into the alleged disappearance of a box, containing a rifle, a revolver, and other articles during transit between Sealdah and Darjeeling. The box is stated to have been despatched some time ago from Belvedere to Captain Burgess, Surgeon to His Excellency the Governor of Bengal, at Darjeeling, but it appears that the consignment never reached its destination.

The Indian Railway Conference have an annual essay competition open to employees of all departments and prizes are awarded for the three best essays. In the past three years a separate subject was chosen for the Loco, Traffic, Audit, and Engineering Departments. In the subjects selected for this year the Engineering Department has been excluded, but a correspondent who draws attention to the omission hopes that the course followed in other years will yet be adopted.

The mortality at the Nagpur Lunatic Asylum had been a matter of some concern for some years past and when the number of deaths rose from 33 in 1909 to 80 in 1910 Sir Reginald Craddock directed a special enquiry into the causes of the death-rate. Lieutenant-Colonel Banatvala's report disclosed certain structural and sanitary defects in the older barracks and yards and emphasized the inadequacy of the staff for the constant control of the patients and the unremitting supervision of all details affecting their physical health. With a view to removing these defects the Medical, Warder and Conservancy establishments have been strengthened and structural alterations sanctioned which include the improvement of water-supply, the extension of drains, the construction of concrete berths, the erection of a new kitchen, the remodelling of latrines and the paving of wards and yards.

With the object of facilitating the passage of vessels in the Hooghly the Calcutta Port Commissioners have decided to erect a semaphore for the use of vessels when navigating the Middleton Bar and Gaspar Channel. At present the pilot has to calculate the rise of tide from the predictions in the tide tables. As these predictions are only approximate, and as the formula used by the pilot to calculate the fall of tide at any given time after high water is not rigidly correct for all occasions, he has to take into consideration the possibility of error on this account and, rather than incur any risk, may frequently anchor when there is really sufficient water to enable him to proceed. With the erection of the Gunga Saugor Semaphore this disability will be removed and the pilot will know with certainty whether there is sufficient depth of water for his vessel. The semaphore will also be of a great use to the River Surveyors in registering the rise of tide. The cost will be Rs. 2,674.

CRICE

The Australians and South Africans.

The Australian papers publish detailed accounts of the matches at Home in which the Australian and South African teams take part. The following messages are later than the last English Mail.

AUSTRALIANS v. NORTHANTS.

London, May 10.

Of the 370 runs required to equal the total put up by the Australians, the Northamptonshire Eleven had scored 106 at a cost of five wickets when an adjournment was made for lunch.

When play was resumed, Kelleway and Emery renewed the attack upon Thompson (29) and W. H. Denton (5). The last mentioned added a couple, when, playing forward to a ball from Emery, he placed one into the hands of Minnett at short leg. The batting up to this stage had been the reverse of enterprising, but Woolley helped Thompson to carry the total to 145, before in late hiting at a ball from Emery, he was beaten. He had contributed a dozen while Thompson, chiefly by leg-side play, increased to 43. The board showed seven for 145 when East joined Thompson. The second ball delivered to him by Emery was sent to short leg, where Matthews brought of a brilliant, low double-handed catch. Smith failed to score. He was unfortunate, in that a ball from Matthews played off his pads on to the wicket. The last man in was Buswell. He held on long enough to enable the score to be taken to 169, but when he had been credited with three Emery scattered his stumps. Thompson's contribution, made by vigorous hitting towards the end, was 60. He presented a sound defence, and was at the wickets for two hours and 25 minutes. He did not give a chance, and included in his score were four fourers. The innings lasted three hours and five minutes. The ground fielding of the Australians was of a moderate order. The second innings of the home team was opened by Seymour and Vials, the bowlers being Minnett and Emery. Seymour scored 8, and Vials had not opened, when the former touched one from Minnett, and Carkeek, standing well back from the wickets secured it. Just after Haywood joined him, Vials, the county skipper played on a ball from Emery, and the board showed 2—0—8. W Denton did not enjoy a lengthy partnership with Haywood. Before the latter had scored, he sent one from Emery to deep mid-on, and Bardsley effected a clever catch low down. Thompson joined W. Denton and the pair took the score to 25 before the latter, who had hit up four, was caught by wicket-keeper Carkeek off Minnett. With Smith for a partner Thompson—who had scored 9 at the time W. Denton was dismissed—took the score to 90. The bowling was carefully watched and occasionally there were exhibitions of vigorous hitting. The half century went up after 75 minutes' play. When he had compiled 34 Thompson got his leg in front of one of Emery's full-pitched deliveries. He had been in for an hour and 20 minutes, and had only given one chance, that being to Matthews when he was at 27. The partnership with Smith lasted exactly an hour, and during that time the later knocked up 30. J. S. Denton joined Smith with the board showing 50 for 90. The latter added seven and was then taken at mid-off by Minnett off Emery. The retiring batsman had been at the wickets for an hour and 10 minutes and had lasted long enough to see the century hoisted after the innings had lasted an hour and 45 minutes. Wickets fell in quick successions thereafter. Woolley was caught in the slips by Jennings off Kelleway after he had made four. East, before contributing got his leg in front of a full-pitched one from Emery, and Buswell had not opened his account when Emery scattered his stumps. Wells, the last man in, played freely, and he knocked up 21 before J. S. Denton, who had managed to reach double figures, was given out leg before to Emery. The innings ended with the total at 137, and the Australians thus won by an innings and 64 runs. The victory was gained just before 6.30 p. m.

Following are the scores :—

AUSTRALIA.

First Innings	... ...	... 370

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

First Innings.

G. A. T. Vials, b Emery	... ...	0
J. Seymour, c Jennings, b Minnett	...	5
R. Haywood, b McLaren	... ...	34
S. G. Smith, b Minnett	... ...	5
G. J. Thompson, not out	... ...	60
J. S. Denton, c Carkeek, b Kelleway	...	11
W. H. Denton, c Minnett, b Emery	...	7
G. N. Woolley, b Emery	... ...	12
W. East, c Matthews, b Emery	... ...	0
W. Wells, b Matthews	... ...	0
W. A. Buswell, b Emery	... ...	3
Sundries	... ...	22
Total	... ...	169

Bowling: Minnett, two for 18; Emery, five for 52; McLaren, one for 13; Matthews, one for 35; Kelleway, one for 19.

Second Innings.

J. Seymour, c Carkeek, b Minnett	...	8
G. A. T. Vials, played on, b Emery	...	0
R. Haywood, c Bardsley, b Emery	...	0
W. H. Denton, c Carkeek, b Minnett	...	4
G. J. Thompson, l-b-w, b Emery	...	34
S. G. Smith, c Minnett, b Emery	...	37
J. S. Denton, l-b-w, b Emery	...	10
G. N. Woolley, c Jennings, b Kelleway	...	4
W. A. Buswell, b Emery	... ...	0
W. East, l-b-w, b Emery	... ...	0
W. Wells, not out	... ...	21
Sundries	... ...	19
Total...	...	137

SOUTH AFRICA V. SURREY.

London, May 10.

The second inning of the South Africans against Surrey was opened by Tancred and Stricker. The former only made three when Hitch scattered his wickets. Stricker got into double figures, and he then sent one from Hitch to Abel. Nourse and Snooke made a good stand. The latter compiled 21 before falling a victim to Abel. Mitchell was bowled by Hayes when he had hit up 7. Schwarz helped Nourse to take the total well past the century. He knocked up 38 before missing one from Harrison and being stumped by Strudwick. Nourse was at 45, and the board showed 5 for 128 when an adjournment was made for tea. It was not the fortune of Nourse to reach the half century. He was one short of it when he touch a ball from Hitch and Strudwick took it behind the wickets.

The visitors played only ten men, Faulkner being absent through indisposition. Beaumont carried out his bat for 15. Pegler contributed 14, as also did Carter, but Campbell failed to score. The innings closed with the total at 175.

Requiring 265 to win, the Surrey captain sent in Hobbs and Haywood. The former made 16 before being bowled by Nourse. Hayes then joined Hayward. He knocked up 23, and was then caught by Campbell of Schwarz. Ducat helped Hayward to play out time, and when stumps were drawn the board showed: Hayward, 31; Ducat, 6; two for 70.

London, May 11.

When the match was resumed this morning the weather was glorious. Ducat failed to augment his over-night score, being bowled by Pegler. Hayward compiled 67 before being given out leg-before to Schwarz. Goatly had not scored when Schwarz scattered his wickets. Before being caught by Campbell off Carter, Harrison put together 38. Bird's contribution was 24. He fell a victim to Nourse. The only other man to reach double figures was Abel, who made 14. The innings closed with the total at 212, the home team thus being defeated by 52 runs. Following are the scores:—

SOUTH AFRICA.

First Innings	... ...	... 252

Second Innings.

L. J. Tancred, b Hitch	... ...	3
L. Stricker, b Abel, c Hitch	...	10
A. D. Nourse, c Strudwick, b Hitch	...	49
S. J. Snooke, b Abel	... ...	21
F. Mitchell, b Hayes	... ...	7
R. O. Schwarz, st. Strudwick, b Harrison	.	38
S. J. Pegler, b Hitch	... ...	14
R. Beaumont, not out	... ...	15
C. P. Carter, b Hitch	... ...	14
T. Campbell, b Hitch	... ...	0
G. A. Faulkner, absent	... ...	0
Sundries	... ...	4
Total	...	175

Bowling: Rushby, nil for 34 Hitch, 6 for 57; Abel, 1 for 18; Hayes, 1 for 32; Harrison, 1 for 30.

SURREY.

1st Innings ...	... ...	... 163

Second Innings.

J. B. Hobbs, b Nourse...	—	... 16
T. Hayward, l-b-w, b Schwarz...		... 67
E. G. Hayes, c Campbell, b Schwarz		... 23
A. Ducat, b Pegler ...	...	... 6
H. S. Harrison, c Campbell, b Carter		... 38
E. G. Goatly, b Schwarz	...	... 0
M. C. Bird, b Nourse...	...	... 24
W. J. Abel, b Pegler...	...	... 14
H. Strudwick, c Schwarz, Carter		... 6
W. Hitch, c Nourse, b Carter ...		... 0
T. Rushby, not out ...	...	... 7
Sundries	...	... 11
Total	...	... 212

Bowling: Nourse, 2 for 59; Schwarz, 3 for 77; Snooke, nil for 11; Carter, 3 for 11; Pegler, 2 for 43.

CALCUTTA LIGHT HORSE.

Col. Apostolides' Retirement Gazetted.

Although Colonel Apostolides' retirement from the command of the Calcutta Light Horse was announced as far back as March it was not until Wednesday that the official public notification was made through the medium of the "Calcutta Gazette". Colonel Apostolides is one of the oldest Volunteers in India, and one of the few to occupy the rank of Commandant for so long a period and with success as he has done. The "Apostle," as he is familiarly called, first because a Volunteer in 1879 when he joined "A" Company of the Calcutta Volunteer Rifles as a private. In 1881 on the formation of the Calcutta Mounted Rifles, more properly known as the Mounted Company C. V. R., he transferred to them. Six years later the corps were transformed into cavalry and their old equipment was discarded. Always a keen spirit Colonel Apostolides soon began to work his way up and from a trooper be became shoeing—smith, and non-commissioned officer, obtaining his commission as Second Lieutenant in 1895. His progress through the various commissioned grades was particularly rapid, and in 1905 he succeeded Colonel E. Henry in the command of the Corps. This position he has occupied for a longer period than any previous C. O. of the Corps.

Volunteering, as the Colonel put it at the farewell dinner accorded to him in March, has been his "one and only love," and herein may be found the reason why the C. L. H. is now acknowledged to be one of the smartest Volunteer Cavalry Corps in India.

During the period of his command the corps has not only grown in strength and efficiency, but has also come to be looked upon as a valuable reserve of the regular cavalry force in Calcutta. On more than one occasion within recent years the corps has been called out to assist in quelling civil disturbances and for the excellent work they did during the Bakr-Id riots last year they were accorded official recognition, and Colonel Apostolides was the recipient of the personal thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor. Perhaps, however, on better testimony to the Colonel's work as a pioneer of volunteering can be found than the words of Colonel Pugh, his successor, who in paying him a lengthy tribute on the occassion of his official farewell said: "When you and others founded the corps it was about forty strong. You leave in at a total strength of over three hundred and fifty. When you joined the Corps it was composed of one troop. You leave it composed of six Headquarter troops of about 40 men each with two outlying troops".

Colonel Apostolides holds the long service medal, the Volunteer Officer's Decoration the Coronation medal and for some years has been an Honorary A.-D.-C., to His Excellency the Viceroy.

Keen regret is felt by all ranks of the Corps at Colonel Apostolides retirement, and as a mark of their appreciation of his services, and of the personal esteem in which he is held, the Corps presented him with a handsome silver cup and two silver salvers at the farewell dinner to him in March.

THE NEW COMMANDANT.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. J. Pugh who has succeeded to the C. L. H. command, joined the corps as a trooper in 1890 and received his commission as Second-Lieutenant in 1901. From that time promotion came rapidly. In 1902 he was made Lieutenant, became Captain the following year, was made Major in 1908, and was finally appointed to his present rank in 1911.

Colonel Pugh, like Colonel Apostolides, has an excellent reputation as an all round sportsman and rider. He has won the Corps' Chart and Compass Competition no less than three times, the last occasion being in 1903, and the tent-pegging competition twice. It is also said of him that in the days before he received his commission he was one of the best Men-at-Arms in the Corps.

It was at his initiative that the C. L. H. Club, which has proved such a success, was started, Colonel Pugh was on the staff of one of the forces at Lord Curzon's Durbar at Delhi and was mentioned in orders for a particularly smart piece of scouting. He is exceptionally well-grounded in the duties of a Volunteer Cavalry Officer, and it is anticipated that he will make a first class commandant of the Corps.

AMERICAN TEA.

The "Asahi" of Tokyo quotes the authorities of the Japanese Department of Agriculture and Commerce for the following statement regarding tea plantations in America:—An extensive plantation has been established in South Carolina, with the aid of a subsidy from the Government. All the work with the exception of the actual picking of the leaf is done by machinery, and it is stated that the result is very satisfactory, but it is doubtful whether the result is really as satisfactory as is reported. At first negroes were chiefly employed on the American tea plantations, their wages being three times those paid for the same work in Japan. It is now proposed to use machinery for picking the leaf, but it is extremely doubtful whether this work can be done by machine as satisfactorily as by hand. The production of tea in America is said to be not more than 100,000 lb., but the future development of the industry is another question. At present the American industry has in no way affected the Japan tea trade, and such being the case, the export of tea from Japan to America has good prospects.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the total mortality and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay, reported from 6 a.m. on the 24th May to 6 a. m., on the 25th May:—

	Plague attacks.	Plague deaths.
Total	11	8
Same date last year	21	21
Total mortality for to-day from all causes		101
Same date last year		85

INDIAN NOTES AND NEWS.

CALCUTTA TORTURE CASE.

The promptitude with which the charge of torture against four Calcutta police officers was taken up by the Public Prosecutor and the substantial sentences inflicted on the accused will, 'says the "Statesman" it may be hoped, have a salutary effect in more than one direction. The efforts made by Mr. Mackarness and others to secure police reform in India have unfortunately proceeded on the assumption that the higher authorities connived at and condoned the employment of torture to secure a confession from an accused person, or evidence from an unwilling witness. It has even been alleged that the newspapers have been ordered to suppress charges against the police, apparently in order that an evil system might flourish, unchecked by publicity. The trial which has been proceeding in the High Court for some days ought to dispel these allegations. It has shown conclusively that all the authorities, both the Government, the Police and the Judiciary, are anxious to stamp out the traditional practices of the subordinate police officials, while the ample reports which we have published of the trial ought to shatter the delusion that the Press has been suborned or compelled to keep silence. The truth is that for many years reform has been in progress, and though it has involved much up-hill work, a considerable advance has been made. Possibly the responsible authorities have taken too sanguine a view of the improvement which has been effected, and so far as this has been the case, the convictions just obtained should be a warning to exercise still greater vigilance and still more care in the selection of officers to take charge of important thanas.

The "Englishman" declares that although the verdict and sentence in what is known as the police torture case vindicate the impartiality of British Justice, it is very sincerely to be hoped that this is the only case in which an European officer of police will ever again be implicated. It has always been contended, and till the present trial with truth that the habit of extorting confessions from prisoners was confined to the very lowest ranks of the Indian police. One can only very sincerely regret that any European officer should have permitted himself to be associated with the sordid and cruel incidents that have been unfolded in the Sessions Court. The case, of course, will now be made use of by the enemies of the Government to further discredit executive authority. The sentence on Inspector Heelis should, however, service as a warning to others who are inclined to permit their subordinates to observe Indian methods of securing convictions. It may be admitted that there is difficulty enough in these days in securing convictions, but that is a difficulty that police officers must face. The executive authority cannot in these days afford to give any handle to those that accuse it of reverting to the methods of pre-British days.

The main facts are incontestably true. Thus the "Indian Daily News." Heelis did abet the infliction of serious injuries on the person of Nageshwar. The extent of this Policeman's guilt or that of his co-accused need not trouble the public. There can be no pretence that they did not have a fair trial; and they have been found guilty and have received sentences which certainly do not err on the side of over severity. It is deplorable of course that a charge of this serious nature should have been successfully prosecuted against members of the Calcutta Police. A word of praise is due to the head of that police for the manner in which this unfortunate case has been handled by him, and if the public do not criticise Heelis' case with asperity it is because they hope that Sir F. Halliday will put his foot down on practices leading to offences of this character which bring discredit on a force of which all of us would like to think not unkindly.

The curtain has at last dropped on what is called the Calcutta Police Torture Case writes the "Amrita Bazaar Patrika". Occurring as it did in the heart of the town, it naturally created a good deal of sensation. It will be seen that all the accused policemen have been convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. The special feature of the case, which attracted a good deal of public attention, was that one of the prisoners was a European Sub-Inspector and the Special Jury empanuelled to try the case consisted entirely of Europeans. The Jury is to be congratulated on so imartially vindicating the cause of Justice, specially in a case in which one of the accused (Heelis) was a European. The very fact that a European Police officer has been found guilty of abetting the torture of people under police custody will naturally go very much against the police administration of the town. At the same time, it must be admitted that the authorities do not spare any offending police officer, be a European or an Indian, though the latter, as a rule, is treated with greater severity than the former, whereas the reverse should be the case.

VINDICATION OF THE LASCARS.

On the resumption of the enquiry into the "Oceana" accident Mr. Wilding, the second officer, testified that the lascars had behaved well. He said he had not seen them use knives or display any violence. He did not think the lascars unreliable, he added; indeed he preferred them to Europeans. This says the "Bengalee," was high testimony coming from an officer in the position of Mr. Wilding, and this testimony does not come a moment too soon. Attempts, as we know, are being made to replace the lascars by white seamen and although the authorities of the P. and O. have so far resisted the pressure that has been brought to bear upon them, there is reason to fear that unless their hands are sufficiently strengthened they will not long be able to go on resisting this pressure. It is, therefore, a matter for sincere congratulation that officers like Mr. Wilding who can speak with undoubted authority on the subject are ungrudging in their appreciation of the services of the lascars. We earnestly hope the matter will be treated as one involving no question except that of efficiency. We are confident the lascars will be able to hold their own against all competitors so long as a fair field is given to them.

WILD ANIMALS IN THE C. P.

The total human mortality caused by wild animals in the Central Provinces for the past year was 129, says the "Indian Daily Telegraph" the lowest returned during the past five years. Of these deaths, tigers accounted for 46. This satisfactory decline is accounted for by the destruction of several man-eating tigers. Three of these tigers were shot in the Bilaspur district, while a fourth is said to have been killed by poisoned arrows. The Gariband man-eating tiger in the Rajpur district was also reported to have been shot, while. Mr. Dewar, Deputy Commissioner, Balaghat succeeded in disposing of the notorious Bitli man-eater. Even though panthers killed 43 persons, as against 39 last year, the mortality from this cause was lower than in preceeding years. Of the 14 victims of panthers in the Jubbulpore Division. Saugor alone was responsible for eight deaths, which were all caused by one man-eater who also mauled 14 other persons. This animal is believed to have since died. Wardha also reported seven human kills by panthers; the animals responsible for them were said to have been shot by native shikaris. There was a marked fall in the number of fatalities caused by bears and wolves; no death was attributed to hyaenas, but 24 were ascribed to other animals, of which pigs were reported to account for the majority.

THE KARACHI POST OFFICE.

The "Sind Gazette" says there have been complaints in commercial circles in Karachi to the effect that since the abolition of the post of the Deputy-Postmaster-General in Sind and Baluchistan, the working of the General Post Office has not been so efficient as formerly. Daily commercial post bags are sometimes not opened, and the contents are not posted, the same evening; and when a complaint is made to the Superintendent of Post Offices, his reply is that the matter is transferred to the Post-master (the party complained against) and that all further communications should be addressed to that official. This sort of thing is hardly tolerable in the capital of a province. The Chamber of Commerce would do well to press the Government of India to provide Karachi with some higher postal authority than a Superintendent.

Advice to Mothers:—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

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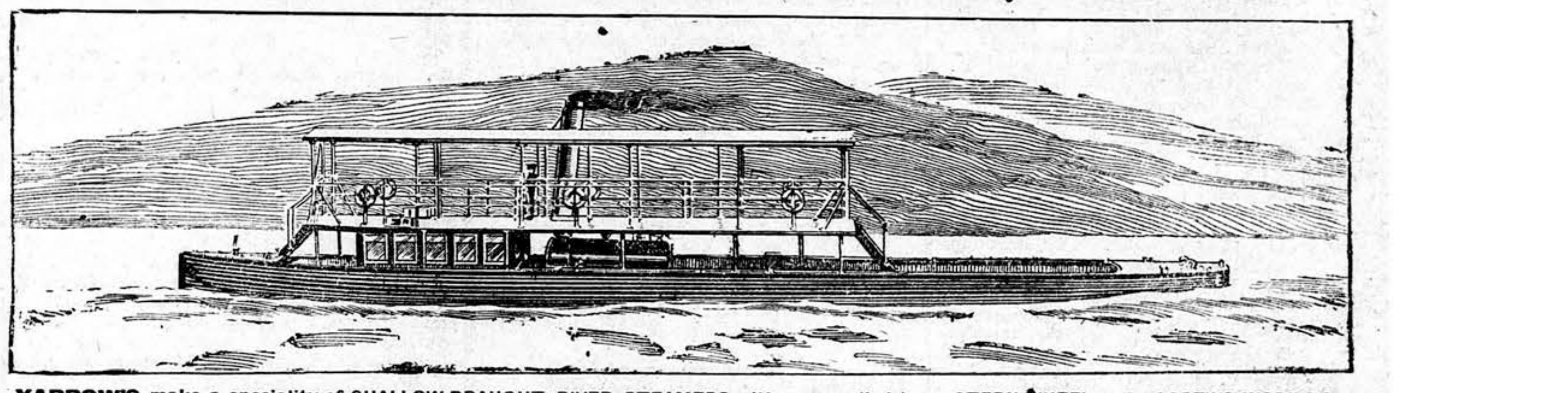

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NEW ORGANIC MEDICINE, MORE EFFECTIVE THAN THE MOST POWERFUL SERUM, CURES DISEASE, RESTORES VIGOUR AND VITALITY, AND OVERCOMES THE WEAKNESS OF OLD AGE.

Scientific discussion is at present rife anent a mysterious new combination of organic elements. Some time ago Professor Brown-Sequard, F.R.S., F.R.C.P. (formerly head of Queen's-square Hospital), London, discovered a serum which was used with success in treating various ailments. Another eminent scientist has now discovered that by combining this serum with organic reconstituent elements its curative value is more than doubled.

After Professor Brown-Sequard announced his discovery to the Paris Biological Society, Professor Prince Tarkanhov (St. Petersburg) and other scientists began experiments with the serum, and hence the new remedy is a direct product of the labour and learning of some of the greatest scientific men of their age.

This seruphos combination (called Osogen) has been pronounced absolutely certain in curative effect and more swift in action than the most powerful serum used alone. Scientists who investigated it were amazed by its wonderful potency.

Wonderful Cures.

Osogen or its separate constituent elements were tested with almost incredible results by authorities of world-wide eminence, among them being Professor Prince Tarkanhov and Dr. Roschinn (St. Petersburg), Professor Marriett, of Vienna, Professor Dr. Loewy, Professor Dr. Eulenburg, Professor G. von Hirsh (Physician-in-Ordinary to H.M. the Czar), and many others.

These scientists found the elements of Osogen to be a cure for *Anæmia, Neurasthenia* and *Nervous Disorders, Nervous Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, Incipient Paralysis, Locomotor Ataxy, General Debility* or *Weakness, Lost Vitality* and *Wasting Diseases.*

Such symptoms as *Lassitude, Brain Fag, Weak Memory, Dizziness, Insomnia, Hysteria, Nervous Timidity, Morbid Thoughts* and *Premature Decline* were banished by the new remedy in a remarkably thorough manner, and in no case was there a relapse or re-occurrence of them.

Osogen was also found to be of wonderful value in keeping up the energy and vitality of consumptives. In fact, some cases of Consumption were reported cured, but there is no absolute proof that the disease will not again make its appearance in these patients.

Not a Secret Remedy.

Osogen is a vital extract (C2 H5 N1) combined with organic reconstituent elements, all of which are now recognised by the Medical Profession and appear in Pharmacopœias throughout the world. One of the ingredients has been called by famous scientists "more powerful than the interchange of blood." The whole is almost an exact replica of the elements which combine to form the human economy. The vital extract increases disease-fighting corpuscles, another constituent forms nerve cells (especially cells of the Spinal Nerves), another forms tissue cells, etc. Its Vigour-creating powers are wonderful. The very first few drops produce a new feeling of strength and vitality, the nerves become steady, the brain clear and the spirits bright.

Leading Chemists already recommend and supply Osogen.

So great is the superiority of this remarkable new organic medicine over ordinary tonics that it has created a veritable medical revolution. The scientific Press hails it as a new force with which to combat disease. "Science Siftings," a leading London Journal of Science, says:—"Osogen is a tonic far above the ordinary, and should have a great future in medicine."

Doctors all over the world are discarding other remedies for it, and already leading chemists and stores throughout India are recommending Osogen and supplying it. The price in Great Britain is 2/9 (2 Rs. 1 A.) per bottle, or about five times the 2/9 size, 11/- (8 Rs. 4 A.).

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If over-work, worry or other causes have sapped your vitality, Osogen will make you strong and vigorous, and you will again be self-confident in everything.

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FATTY OR WINDY BODY.—The undue increase of the size of the belly and abdomen, parts of the waist, lion, and other limbs of the body, and the consequent weakness and depression. The persons do not find rest or happiness under such condition and feel very miserable. They can be easily cured and can experience a reduction of 4 to 6 inches in their body after 15 days' application of oil. Also Rheumatism Gout, and Paralyses, acute of chronic, cured by the application of oil and pill The effect of cure is experienced after 15 days' treatment.

SPERMATORHEA, STERLITY, and monthly disorders, and other obstinate uterine diseases are permanently cured no matter how old the patient or disease may be.

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LEPROSY—Black and white—and BLOOD-DISORDERS are satisfactorily cured by my remarkable remedy consisting of pills and ointmen tfor 15 days, Rs. 10-8.

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I tried good many European and native Doctors but to no effect. I have full confidence in your vegetable drugs and shal be most happy to recommend to my friends.

Yours faithfully—(Sd H. W. WILLIAMS

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CERTIFICATE

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Dear Doctor,—I wish to bring these few lines to your notice for the benefit of other sufferers I was suffering great agony from Hydrocele and Piles for almost a period of 12 years and tried many doctors both native and European, but to no avail, I almost gave up all hopes of ever finding a cure but you will be glad to hear that since using the Pills and Ointment prescribed by you, I found instant relief and a thorough cure.

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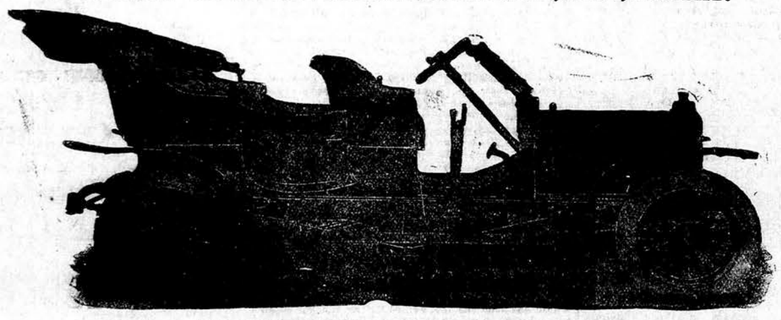

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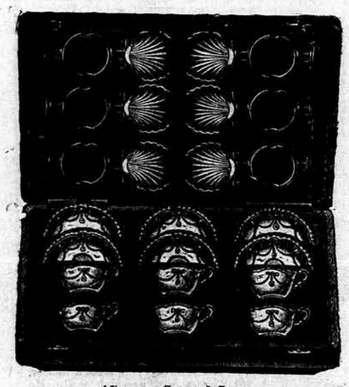

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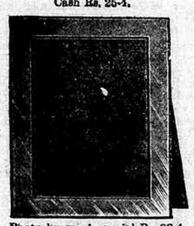

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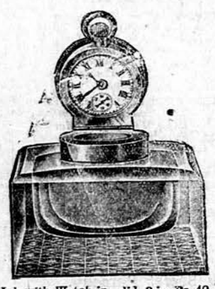

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